

HISTORY
OF THE
OHIO INSTITUTION
FOR THE DEAF.

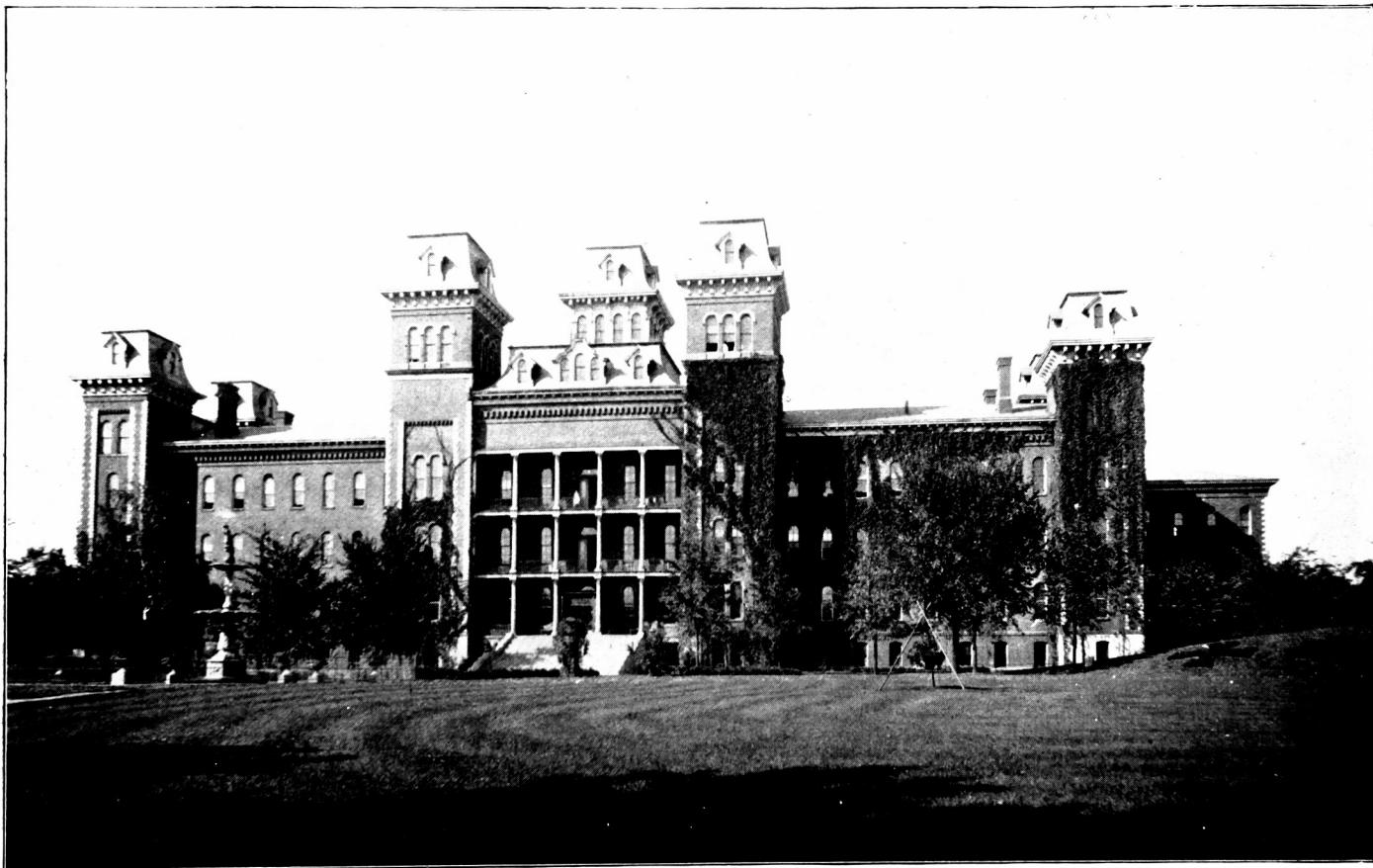
→* COLUMBIA INSTITUTION *←

—FOR THE—

DEAF AND DUMB,

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OHIO SCHOOL FOR THE DEAF.

HISTORICAL AND BIOGRAPHICAL

SOUVENIR

OF THE

OHIO SCHOOL FOR THE DEAF.

SEVENTY YEARS' HISTORY OF A NOTABLE SEAT OF LEARNING, WITH PERSONAL
RECOLLECTIONS OF ITS FOUNDERS AND EARLY OFFICIALS.

THE INSTITUTION OF THE PRESENT DAY.

OFFICIAL, EDUCATIONAL AND INDUSTRIAL DEPARTMENTS,
DOMESTIC AND SOCIAL LIFE.

PORTRAITS AND BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES OF REPRESENTATIVE ALUMNI.

1898 — COLUMBUS, OHIO. — 1898

INTRODUCTION.

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JN the preparation of this volume it has been the purpose, first, to produce a work that would prove entertaining and instructive to the reader at large, and, second, to enlist in a special way the interest of the alumni and pupils of the Institution which these pages represent. As regards the primary object, the mere general facts concerning the Ohio School for the Deaf merit attention, showing forth, as they do, the founding and development of a great seat of learning, unique in its character and glorious in its achievements. In addition, however, to a recital of the main circumstances connected with the Institution, an effort has been made to give a view of its inner workings, to the end that the public may be brought into closer sympathy with the school and into a better conception of its importance.

The incorporating into the work of an alumni biographical department gives the publication a peculiar value in the minds of all who claim the Institution as their alma mater. This feature should also appeal to the student of sociology and prove attractive to readers in general. The illustrative design of the work has been carried out at considerable pains and expense, making it a handsome Souvenir, as well as a history. In order to accomplish this result it has been necessary to rely, to a considerable extent, upon the pecuniary assistance received from advertising, an expedient that is largely employed in publications of necessarily limited circulation. The business concerns who have thus contributed to the success of this history are commended to the favor of all those having a special interest in the Institution and to other readers as well.

The publisher herewith takes pleasure in acknowledging his indebtedness to the officers and teachers of the Institution, also

to a number of ex-officers and ex-pupils, for their valuable and kindly assistance in the work of compiling this history.

Before proceeding with the history of the Ohio Institution, it should be stated for the benefit of the uninformed reader that up until the last one hundred and fifty years the deaf youth were practically denied the blessings of education. In view of the vigorous intellectuality and the many cultured minds met with among graduates of modern schools for the deaf, such shameful neglect and misconception of mental powers are hard to understand. History was not lacking in lessons to the contrary. Rodolphus Agricola, the first deaf man known to have learned to read and write, flourished in 1443-1485. Girolamo Cardano, a Milanese philosopher (1501-1576), laid down the principal that ideas could be associated with written words without the introduction of sound. His theory was accepted and successfully experimented with by learned men in other countries at various periods, but it was not until four centuries later, that, to use the language of a well-known authority, "the human conscience was aroused to the duty of putting this theory into practice."

The first modern school was started in Paris in 1760 by Abbe de l'Epee. The reputation which it gained soon led to the founding of similar schools elsewhere. The father of education among the deaf on this continent was Thomas Gallaudet, a theological student at Andover, whose home was at Hartford, Conn. During his vacations he became interested in attempting to develop the mind of a deaf girl, the little daughter of a neighbor, Dr. Mason F. Cogswell. When in 1817, Dr. Cogswell and his associates established the school now known as the American Asylum, at Hartford, the work of instruction was placed in the hands of Dr. Gallaudet, who devoted his life to this branch of education.

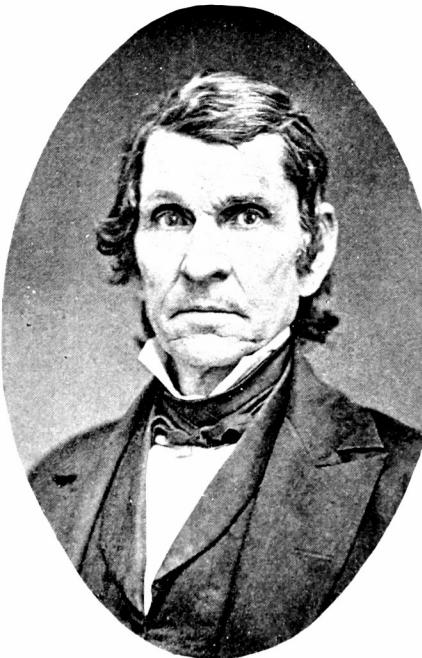
PART I. PAST HISTORY OF THE INSTITUTION.

JN the hearts of the fathers of our great Commonwealth—that hardy but intellectual band of Revolutionary patriots who first bore the torch of civilization into the western wilderness—the love of learning lay close to that of liberty. Along with the enactment of wise laws which secured for the new colony the same measure of freedom which they had helped to win with the sword for their common country, they made far-seeing provisions that were to confer upon their posterity the blessings of popular education. Among the first acts of the original Ohio Company, which began the work of State building at Marietta, in 1788, was the setting aside, for the future support of schools and universities, of a large tract of land from the domain ceded to it by Congress. This example was followed by other organizations of colonists, and upon the adoption of the State Constitution, in 1802, public sentiment on behalf of free and universal education found expression in the following clause: "Religion, morality and knowledge being essentially necessary to good government, and the happiness of mankind, schools and the means of instruction shall forever be encouraged by legislative provision not inconsistent with conscience." This declaration has continued to grow in force.

It was in the nature of things that a people thus committed to the general advancement of learning should early become interested in new and special systems of education fitted to peculiar needs and conditions. Ten years after Dr. Gallaudet, the father of deaf-mute education, began his work, the infant commonwealth of Ohio, whose territory had been but lately reclaimed from a state of primeval savagery, stepped into line as founder of the fifth school for this system of learning to be established in the United States. The history of the noble institution known as the Ohio School for the Education of the Deaf, is one that should claim the interest and excite the pride of every citizen.

The honor of bringing this Institution into existence belongs chiefly to Dr. James Hoge, of saintly memory, a pioneer clergyman of Central Ohio.

As one of the seven commissioners appointed by Governor Trimble in 1822, to help formulate a school system for the State, he became deeply interested in the subject of education for the deaf. An enumeration that he succeeded in having taken showed the number of deaf people in the State, outside of Athens and Hamilton



JAMES HOGE, D. D.

counties, which made no returns, to be 428. Acting upon this information, Dr. Hoge, with others, was successful in having a

bill introduced into the Legislature, founding the Institution which is made the subject of this work. The measure was passed at the session of 1826-27, and in the following July the first Board of Trustees, consisting of eight members, met and organized. Governor Trimble was President, ex-officio, and Dr. Hoge, Secretary, a position he continued to hold for twenty years. At a meeting held on December 5, Columbus was selected as the seat of the new institution of learning. It was intended to receive pupils from all territory north and west of the Ohio river and to divide the patronage of the Mississippi valley with the Kentucky school. In 1829 the Legislature created a fund of \$500 for the purchase of a site for the proposed Institution. The present location, consisting of ten acres, was bought for \$300. Although now in the heart of the city, it was then a half mile east of the corporation limits, on what was known as "the hill." The ground lying between it and the city was low and swampy. Town street, the present beautiful thoroughfare on which the Institution faces, was at that period an unimproved country road, covered with water in the wet season and when frozen over was a favorite resort for skaters.

Almost immediately after the passage of the act of 1827, granting corporate powers to the Board of Trustees, H. W. Hubbell, a young clergyman of Columbus, was selected as teacher, and was dispatched to the American Asylum, at Hartford, Conn., to prepare himself for his duties. He remained there eighteen months, his expenses, amounting to \$394.83, being borne by the Board. Mr. Hubbell's salary was fixed at \$500 per annum. The school was opened in the Deshler building, a small structure which stood at the northwest corner of Broad and High streets, on the first Monday in November, 1829.

Before further following the history of the Institution, it is interesting to note several attempts that had previously been made within the boundaries of the State to provide instruction for the deaf under private or semi-public auspices. At the session of 1819-20, a resident of Stark county applied to the Legislature for

financial assistance to enable him to educate his son at the American Asylum at Hartford, Conn. A bill favorable to this object was reported, but that appears to have been the last of the matter. An association was formed in Cincinnati in 1821 for the avowed purpose of "establishing a school for the education of the deaf in the Western country." James Choate, a minister of the Gospel, spent several months at Hartford familiarizing himself with the sign language, and upon his return to Cincinnati application was made to the State Legislature for the granting of corporate powers and for financial assistance. These requests were refused on the grounds that the location was not central, and the enterprise soon afterward came to naught. In May, 1827, a small school was started at Tallmadge, Summit county, where there lived three deaf mute children belonging to one family, named Bradley. Mr. Colonel Smith, a deaf man, and a graduate of the American Asylum, also resided in the village, and he was engaged as teacher at a salary for the term of \$100, the school being at first supported by private contributions. The Legislature, upon request, appropriated a small sum for its benefit in 1828, but on the following year, the State school having been opened, the enterprise at Tallmadge suspended operations and the majority of its eleven pupils were transferred to Columbus.

The Ohio School for the Deaf began its career on a very humble scale. Its present importance, with its 470 pupils and its splendid alumni list of men and women, numbering nearly 2,500, who have gone out from its walls to fill, as a rule, happy and useful lives and to carry, in many instances, the blessings of education to other institutions in States then unborn, was scarcely to be foreseen on that morning of the 16th of October, 1829, when Prof. Hubbell found confronting him one lone pupil. The distinction of being the first person to have his name appear on the roll belonged to Samuel Flenniken, a twelve-year-old boy of Franklin county. Samuel is described as looking bright and cute, in a coarse, close-fitting fur cap and a suit of homespun, the latter consisting of brown pantaloons and a gray jacket, buttoned up

with two large brass buttons. It is recorded that half an hour after his arrival Governor Morrow made his appearance, and taking the little boy by the hand, gave him an approving pat on the head.

The close of the first term, in July, 1830, showed an enrollment of ten pupils. This small attendance, in face of the fact that the census taken several years previously had disclosed that there were between 400 and 500 deaf people in the State, was due to several causes. Knowledge of any new enterprise was in those days disseminated slowly and people were more conservative in their attitude toward innovations. There being no railroads, a journey to the Capital City from from distant parts of the State was an important undertaking. The financial burden involved in defraying the expenses of children at the new institution was also a matter of considerable moment. The Board had fixed upon \$80 per annum for each pupil as a safe basis to proceed upon. This covered tuition, boarding and all incidental expenses. One indigent pupil was received free from each of the

nine judicial districts of the State. The living department of the school was placed under the charge of a Christian woman, Miss Jane Nashee, who boarded the pupils on contract at \$1.25 per week each. The furniture, fuel and candles were supplied by the board. The State was at this period extensively engaged in canal building, which was proving a severe tax upon its resources.

An attempt was made to forward the work of the new Institution by securing assistance from the general government in the form of a grant of public land, the amount asked for being one township. A bill granting this relief passed one branch of Congress, but never got any farther. The enrollment at the close of the second year was thirteen. Danford E. Ball, a deaf man and a graduate of the American Asylum, had in the meantime been en-

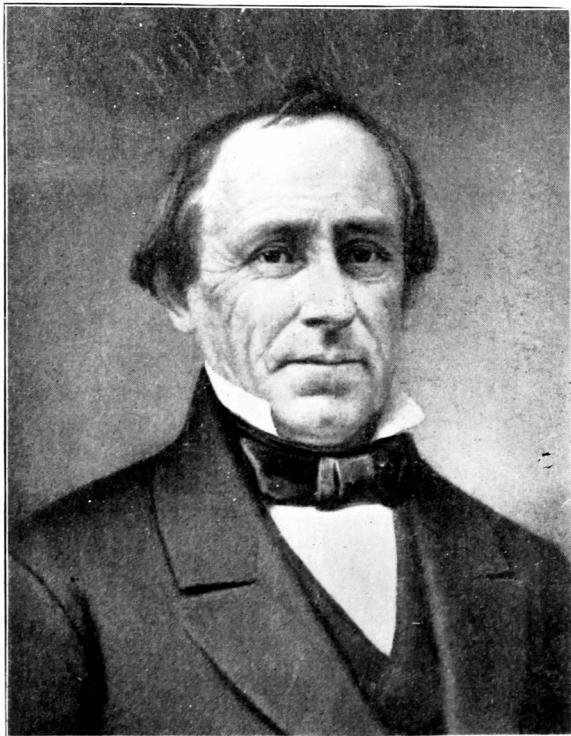


FIRST INSTITUTION BUILDING

gaged as assistant teacher. Following is the course of study, as taken from the early records of the Institution:

First Year.—1. The manual alphabet. 2. Writing on large slates with crayons. 3. Names of common and sensible objects. 4. The pupils' own names. 5. Names of the primary colors. 6.

The most common adjectives. 7. The verb "to be," present tense, singular and plural. 8. Incorporate the words already learned into short sentences. 9. Numbers from 1 to 10. 10.



HORATIO NELSON HUBBELL, First Superintendent.

PHOTO BY BAKER.

Daily increase vocabulary. 11. Frequent review of words already learned. 12. The most common verbs. 13. The imperfect tense. 14. Attempt composing original sentences. 14. Give

form of letter and inform them what subjects should be mentioned in letters. 16. Communicate daily general and local news. 17. Composition. 18. The subject of spirit. 19. The existence of God, His attributes. 20. The human soul. 21. The moral history of man. 22. The age and residence of each pupil. 23. Names of the days of the week and names of the months. 24. Some of the most common prepositions. 25. The use of the pen. 26. Grammar, practically from the first.

Second Year.—1. Constantly enlarge vocabulary. 2. Construe written into sign language. 3. Composition. 4. The most common tenses. 5. Numbers from 10 to 100. 6. Let pupils compose from general signs. 7. Commence addition. 8. Compose letters. 9. Names of the principal officers in our country, as President of the United States and Governor of the State. 10. Dictate larger and more difficult sentences to write in daily exercise. 11. Colloquial language. 12. Daily news. 13. Continue constructing into sign language. 14. Irregular verbs. 15. Grammatical signs for the different parts of speech. 16. Bible history. 17. Multiplication table.

Third Year.—1. Arithmetic continued. 2. Composition. 3. The dictionary. 4. Great attention to the structure and meaning of language. 5. Machinery of civil society. 6. Numbers indefinitely. 7. The Arabic figures and the letters which represent them. 8. The spelling of the numbers. 9. Numeral adjectives. 10. Grammar continued. 11. History of Ohio and the history of the United States.

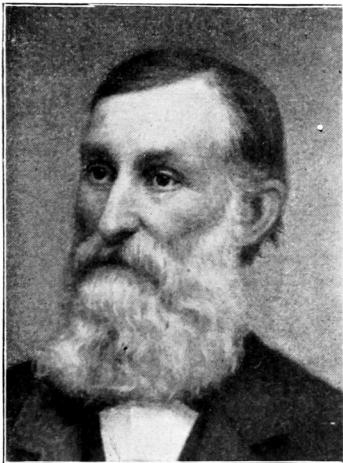
Fourth Year.—1. Geography with the atlas and globes. 2. Composition and great attention to the use and meaning of language. 3. Arithmetic continued. 4. Natural history. 5. Physiology. 6. Specimens of common mistakes in orthography among speaking persons. 7. Grammar theoretically and parsing grammar frequently.

Fifth Year.—1. Geography reviewed. 2. Ancient and modern history. 3. The various forms of government. 4. Composition daily. 5. Bookkeeping. 6. Business forms, notes of

hand, etc. 7. Legal process in collecting debts. 8. Constitution of the State of Ohio and of the United States.

In 1832 the work of erecting a building on the site that had been purchased was begun. This was ready for occupancy in 1834. The school had changed its location several times before it moved into its own home. Here it began to take on the character of a permanent institution and to foreshadow something of its future destiny. The original plans for a structure that was to

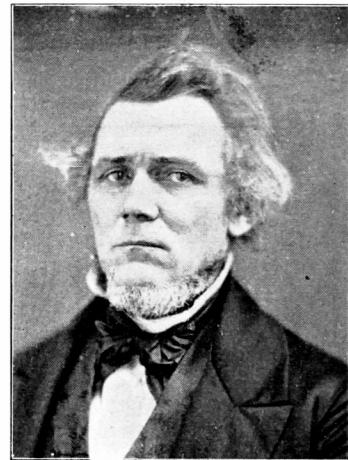
chief duties attaching to the latter position being the care of the female pupils when they were not in the school rooms. The industrial feature was added to the Institution in 1838 for the purpose of teaching pupils the use of tools and furnishing them, as far as possible, with the means of earning a livelihood when they should leave school. Heretofore the only manual training had been to take the boys to the adjacent woods and have them cut the winter's fuel, or to work them about the grounds. The latter



SAMUEL W. FLENNIKEN, First Pupil.

PHOTO BY BAKER.

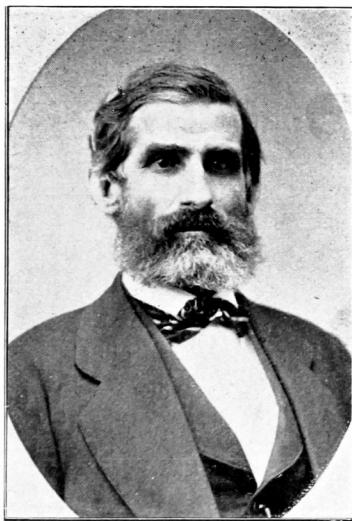
cost \$5,000 had been enlarged upon, until the improvement, when completed, represented an expenditure of \$15,000. It was 50x80 feet on the ground, three stories in height, and had accommodations for eighty pupils. This was supposed to be equal to all demands that would be made upon it for many years to come. At this period the boarding department was given into the charge of the Superintendent, and the office of matron was created, the



DANFORTH E. BALL, First Deaf Teacher.

were largely given over to the raising of crops of various kinds. An orchard flourished in one portion. The girls were instructed in ordinary household duties. In order to get the industrial work under way the board erected a shop and equipped it with tools necessary for carrying on several kinds of trades. The work of actual operation was turned over to private parties, who received the labor of pupils as compensation for the instruction imparted.

The brand of charity was removed from the Institution in 1844. The number of indigent pupils admitted had been increased from time to time, until on the date mentioned, the school was declared free to all residents of Ohio and existing discriminations between those who paid their tuitions and those who were educated at the expense was happily forever wiped out.



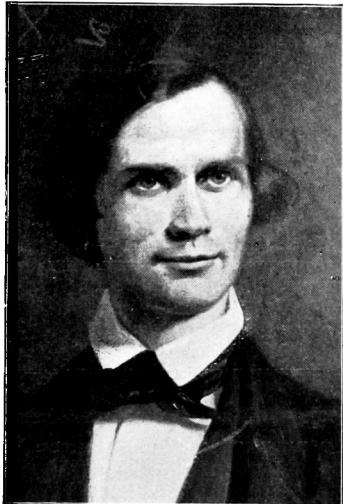
PLUMB MARTIN PARK, Teacher for Forty Years.

The position of steward was added to the list of officers, thus relieving the Superintendent of much of the care over the physical wants of the pupils. The old boarding system was abolished altogether and the steward employed on salary. In 1846 coal oil was substituted for tallow candles in lighting the building and an assistant matron was appointed. An agitation in favor of abandoning the existing location of the Institution and removing to a more rural site was begun in 1850, at the beginning of the third

decade of the school's existence. The evident need of increased facilities within the not very distant future gave rise to the idea of a change of location. The project of removal received little encouragement from the trustees or other officials, and after being discussed for several years was finally disposed of by the authorizing of improvements described further on. It is interesting here to note the stage of development reached by the school after a career of twenty years. At first amply accommodated in a few rented rooms, it was now crowding the capacity of a large building especially erected for its use. In place of all the duties of the school being centered in one individual, as was the case at the beginning, there were now a Superintendent, six male instructors, steward, physician, dentist, matron and assistant matron. The annual expense amounted to something like \$15,000. The number of pupils registered for the entire period was 404. As regards the daily routine of Institution life, an official of the period writes:

"The boys are awakened early in the morning by one of their number. Several of the older boys are appointed for this service and act in rotation. The hour of breakfast during nearly all the session is at six o'clock. After breakfast they assist in any duties of labor that may be desired of them for a short time. They then collect in their study room, under the direction of a monitor, selected from their own number, but directly responsible to the Superintendent, till half-past eight, when a recess is taken, lasting half an hour. At nine o'clock the pupils are assembled in the chapel for prayers by the teachers in turn, who officiate at the service and then adjourn into their several school rooms, under their several teachers, for their regular daily exercises, where they continue till twelve o'clock. School is then dismissed for dinner and recreation. School is again commenced at one o'clock and continues until four, at which time the Superintendent closes school. There is thus six hours of instruction in the school room daily, except Saturday, when there is no school in the afternoon. From the dismissal of school in the afternoon

until supper, which is at six o'clock, the boys are employed, under the care of the steward, on the grounds, and the female pupils, under the care of the matron, in sewing of various kinds and in making fancy work. They have lessons to learn in the large study rooms, the sexes apart, in the evening, for morning recitation, during which time the teachers, in turn, superintend the



JOSIAH ADDISON CARY. Second Superintendent.

PHOTO BY BAKER

males and the matrons the females. The younger children are dismissed for bed at eight o'clock and the elder pupils at nine, and the house closed and lights extinguished at ten. Out of school hours the female pupils are under the care of the matrons, who awake them at an early hour, and who instruct them in various branches of light housework, which is not allowed to interfere with their studies. They make their own and the boys' beds in

the morning, clear off the tables and, under the care of the matrons, sweep all the lodging rooms, halls, dining room, parlor and offices. They assist in the weekly ironing, they cut and make their own dresses, and make all the bedding of the family, and during the weeks, as they pass, do all their own mending and that of the boys."

In 1851 occurred the first change in Superintendents. The beloved Dr. Hubbell, who had been associated with the school since its inception, nearly a quarter of a century, resigned and was succeeded by James Addison Cary. The following year witnessed the retirement of Mr. Cary in favor of Collins Stone.

An event of the year 1853 was the convention, at the Institution, of the American Instructors of the Deaf, consisting of delegates from all over the country.

As an illuminating element, coal oil gave way to gas in 1854.

An important change in the industrial department was made in 1863. This feature of institution life had fallen far short of realization. It had proved difficult to secure good mechanics who would assume the responsibility of running the shops. In a number of instances in which arrangements had been entered into the results had been very unsatisfactory. This was due, in a great measure, to the lack of sympathy between the pupils and contractors. The latter did not take the pains nor exercise the patience that was necessary to develop the latent skill of the boys up to the point where a profit might be realized from it. Several industries had been started and afterward abandoned, among others that of shoemaking, a trade viewed with great favor by the deaf. A revival in this branch of training was effected in the year under consideration, by placing the shop in charge of Mr. P. P. Pratt, a deaf man and a skilled mechanic. He was employed upon a salary, the State assuming entire responsibility in the matter. This plan, which has since been applied to all other shops, has proved to be highly successful.

Another change in the office of Superintendent took place in 1863, Collins Stone being succeeded by George Ludington Weed.

The agitation which had been in progress for a number of years to secure a new Institution building, culminated in 1864 in the passage of a bill by the Legislature authorizing the erection of a structure capable of accommodating 350 pupils, with necessary officers and servants. The ground was broken on June 30, of the same year, and the corner-stone was laid a few months later, with appropriate ceremonies.



COLLINS STONE, Third Superintendent.

PHOTO BY BAKER

In 1866, Gilbert Otis Fay, a native Ohioan, was elected to the Superintendency of the Institution.

The mechanical arts of printing and bookbinding were introduced in 1867, under the management of the State Supervisor of Public Printing.

An epidemic of typhoid fever which broke out this year caused school to be dismissed and the pupils to be sent home.

In the chronology of the Institution the year 1868 stands out conspicuously. At the beginning of school in the fall the new building was opened for the reception of pupils. The grounds were laid out and beautified by a landscape gardener, and the official family was increased by the addition of a house-keeper, a nurse, a supervisor for boys and a doorkeeper. Graduating classes were also inaugurated at this period.

Among the events of the following year was the formal opening of the new Institution, which occurred on February 11. It was a memorable occasion. There were present Governor Rutherford B. Hayes and many other statesmen and educators. Ex-Superintendent Collins Stone delivered a comprehensive address on the history of deaf-mute education. The great building was brilliantly illuminated, and during the evening throngs of people roamed through the rooms and hallways. A banquet was served for a number of invited guests.

To this year also belongs the founding of the Clonian Literary Society, destined to great future usefulness, and the first systematic effort made in oral work.

In 1870 instruction in lip reading and articulation was begun, and the Alumni Society was founded.

In 1872 the school was organized into departments.

In 1878 the convention of the American Instructors of the Deaf was again held at the Institution. The possession was obtained, in 1879, of a legacy amounting to \$10,866, which had been left it by Mathew Russell, of Steubenville. The original bequest had been \$20,000, but nearly half the amount had been eaten up by litigation, the Institution being compelled to defend its rights against relatives of its benefactor. The greater portion of this fund was expended in the erection of a large green-house, which was christened the Russell conservatory.

The semi-centennial of the school was appropriately observed this year by a meeting of the Alumni and the carrying out of a program of exercises, the feature of which was an address by Superintendent Fay, reviewing the work of the Institution.

In 1880, Professor Fay retired from the Superintendency, after a period of service covering fourteen years. He was succeeded by Charles Strong Perry.

Instruction in carpentering was begun this year.

In 1882 a large new industrial building was erected, to relieve the old structure, which had become crowded.

Professor Perry resigned at this period and Benjamin Talbot, a teacher in the Institution, was made Acting Superintendent, pending the choice of a successor. The latter, in the person of Amasa Pratt, an American resident of the Hawaiian Islands, assumed the reins of authority in 1883.

Two new offices were created in 1884, namely, storekeeper and steward's clerk.

Tailoring was introduced in the industrial department in 1888.

A beautiful fountain was erected on the lawn in front of the building in 1886, at a cost of \$1,172.77, which was the amount left in the Russell fund after the building of the conservatory.

Prof. James Wilson Knott succeeded to the Superintendency in 1890. He resigned two years later, Stephen Russell Clarke being the new incumbent. Mr. Clarke, in turn, gave way to W. S. Eagleton in 1894. Upon the resignation of the latter gentleman in 1895, the present Superintendent, John William Jones, was appointed.

The foregoing facts serve to briefly outline the Institution's past history. In the pages that follow its life will be brought into closer view through the medium of the various special features which comprise the work, one of the most valuable and entertaining of which is herewith presented. It was specially written for this history by one whose name and memory are most intimately associated with the Ohio school in the minds of living ex-pupils.

REMINISCENCES OF EX-SUPERINTENDENT GILBERT OTIS FAY.

My acquaintance with the Ohio Institution began upon a hot September morning in 1862. I had alighted at a late hour the



GILBERT OTIS FAY, Fifth Superintendent.

previous evening from a train entering the "old station." The platform was covered with sleeping "boys in blue"—what a place to sleep—and so were the open spaces of the capitol, opposite the

American, where I spent the night. The day of "chariots," horse cars and electrics had not yet arrived. A walk of fifteen minutes brought me in the morning to the door of the Institution, curiously observed and hospitably welcomed as one of the "new teachers." Of the officers of that day but one now remains in service, Mr. Talbot. Three others are living elsewhere—Mr.



AMASA PRATT, Seventh Superintendent.

Wakefield, of Columbus; Mr. P. M. Park in California, and Mr. Raffington upon the Island of Jamaica. My seat at table for the year was between Mr. Wakefield and Mrs. Swan, facing Mrs. Wakefield and Mrs. Westervelt, across the table. We ate with the pupils in the large dining room and at the same time.

My school assignment was the lowest grade. How delightful was the work itself; the teaching of single words and simplest sentences, with counting thrown in for mathematics. The men-

tal growth of my pupils, sitting around the room upon stools, with an occasional lean upon slates standing behind them—I hope they were always clean—was to me a greater pleasure than I had experienced in previous years of occupation in the study of the classics, the higher mathematics, physics, metaphysics and theology. At that day all lessons must be signed, spelled and written. My leisure time out of school was devoted mainly to association with the boys and girls, with the view of acquiring a knowledge and ready use of the sign language. I received an hour's daily drill from the Superintendent himself, but there were hours besides. It was war time then, and I well remember how, when calling socially, a fragment of old linen would be handed to me to be shredded into lint for army use. Grace at meals, the prayer following evening supervision I soon acquired. The exposition at the daily chapel service came in about six months. The Sunday lecture I undertook at the commencement of the second year. My class assignment changed from year to year. Park was one of my boys, and so were Patterson and McGregor. How often did persons passing through my room, for it was a thoroughfare, pause to read upon his standing slate the brilliant compositions of the latter.

We saw much of the movement of troops in those years. At the time of the Morgan scare I was myself enrolled as a home guard, under orders to report, upon notice, equipped with dipper and blanket; to Captain Ury.

We held our breath in surprise at the decision of the Legislature in 1864 to erect a new building. For years our trustees had urged the adoption of plans decidedly humble, accompanied with estimates equally limited. And now the State had risen to the occasion, with no limit but suitability, and with no supervising officer but the Governor himself. As was inevitable, irregularities did occur, and in 1868 the completion of the building, then far under way, and the settlement of all claims, were devolved upon the Board of Trustees, earlier slighted. The new building stood directly north of the old one, high above it and flanking it

at both ends, with a veritable canyon, not wider than six feet, between the two. Has any one forgotten the afternoon when a bricklayer, constructing an arch eighty feet up, in the west center tower, came crashing down through floors and floors and floors, with a thousand brick in hot pursuit, and found no resting place until he reached the absolute ground, where he was buried, bones



HELEN A. ROSE, Matron for Twenty Years.

broken, torn and hardly alive, under a vast heap of rubbish? And yet he lived to walk later with a cane and to serve as a watchman. Have any of the boys of that day forgotten the falling of a heavy line of brick cornice one sloppy March morning, a few minutes after they had all filed through the same canyon, en route to the morning chapel service? None can forget the outbreak of malignant typhoid fever which ensued, the result of interrupted sewage and corrupted water, and in consequence of which the

school was disbanded, not to be gathered for a year, when the new house was ready for occupation.

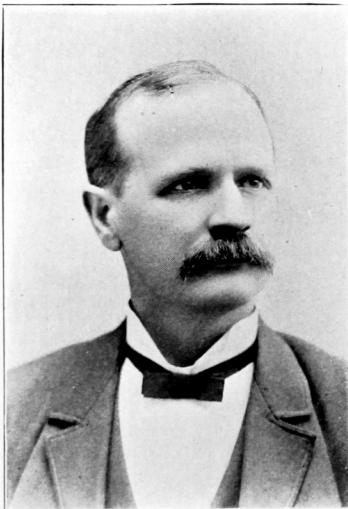
Previous to this occupation came the furnishing of the new building, and \$40,000 was appropriated therefor. The quantity and quality of the furniture obtained brought upon us a storm of public censure and a thorough Legislative investigation. When it was ascertained that the State had obtained its full money's worth and that \$6,000 was still unexpended, public confidence was fully restored and consolidated.

Soon after the occupation of the new house in 1868 two classes, conducted upon what is now called the pure oral method, were organized. The country did not, at that time, possess what it has since acquired, the expert skill essential to unquestioned and obvious success, and the classes, after two years of trial, at the earnest request of the pupils enrolled, as well as of their teachers, were discontinued. The teaching of speech, however, as a branch, was continued.

In 1869 the Clonian Society was organized by teachers and pupils, the older ones, of both sexes. It had the range of the house, and its Saturday evening sessions were occasions of great pleasure and profit. It governed itself wisely, and in addition to literary exercises, accumulated a choice repertoire of acted dramas, which were always available for presentation upon occasions of public exhibition. The Institution fostered its existence in the matter of properties and other expenses. Many an expanse of picturesque scenery was designed and painted by amateur artists of our own in that lofty, vast, but little known studio above the front center.

In 1870 the trustees invited back the Alumni of the Institution and hospitably placed at their disposal for convention purposes, holding for several days, the entire Institution with all its equipments. And the same invitation was triennially renewed by all succeeding boards. Thus, with all possible security and convenience, our former pupils were enabled to revive and to cement the friendships of school days. The Ohio Alumni have always

had, in a marked degree, a substantial mutual acquaintance. Many families have been established. My first official act as Superintendent in 1866 was the marriage of Mr. William Sheppard and Miss Sarah M. Collins, of Columbus, and my last, in 1880, was the marriage of Mr. A. B. Davis, of Sandusky, and Miss Lucy M. Cook, of Cincinnati. The twenty-eight marriages in which I was officially called upon to act in the fourteen years of my



JAMES WILLIAM KNOTT, Eighth Superintendent.

service have resulted in a high degree of domestic felicity and a throng of children, all of them hearing. The Alumni were the best canvassing agents for looking up new pupils and securing their attendance at school. Census statistics, State and national, on file in public offices I found to be lamentably deficient. Repeated comparisons of our own catalogue with such records for the earlier years, when the pupils must have been at home, dis-

closed the fact that only one-third of the catalogued had ever been entered upon census tables.

The year 1878 was marked by the entertainment of an assembly of another character, the ninth convention of American Instructors of the Deaf and Dumb. Its sessions lasted six days, and the free provision, including publication of proceedings, made by the Institution for the pleasure, profit and convenience of its guests was highly commended.

Miss Caroline A. Butler was called to serve as teacher in 1866, the first in the new house of a constantly growing list of competent lady teachers, who, occupying rooms in the house, afforded, directly and incidentally, enlarged social opportunities to the pupils themselves. In 1872 the classification of teachers, as hearing and deaf, with distinctive salaries, was abolished. Capacity only was allowed to determine a teacher's position and compensation.

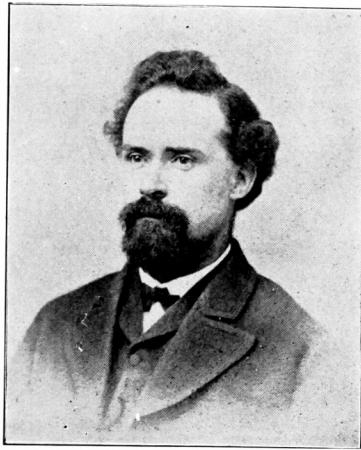
In 1869 the artistic talent of John Barrick, of Cincinnati, found recognition in full page cuts of the building and of the manuel alphabet. The latter was revised and perfected in 1874, using for the purpose the photographed hand of Francis Cately, of Cincinnati. Each letter was represented precisely as it appears to the eye of the observer, a merit in which all previously published alphabets had been seriously defective.

With the enlargement of the school the present rotary system was entered upon, its chief advantage accruing in the Industrial Department, with no detriment to the literary training of the school room. Dr. H. P. Peet, of New York, a guest of the house in 1870, pronounced it the most useful element of organization devised in twenty-five years. This judgment has been since verified by a generation of experience.

The Ohio Chronicle was established October 8, 1868, coincident with the establishment of the printing office and book-bindery, and so is the oldest of all existing institution papers. This has been sometimes questioned, but investigation has always justified the claim. The writer, its editor for twelve years, has a

complete file for those years, and also placed a similar file in the Institution library at his leaving in 1880, to remain forever an inexhaustible mine of local incidents. Its contents were made up, primarily, for the profit of the pupils themselves, and every pupil above the first year received a copy at the breakfast table Sunday morning.

Accidents, broken bones of all sorts, we occasionally had. Measles sometimes by the hundred, mumps, and variocella visited us periodically. A case of varioloid would appear now and



JOHN D. H. STEWART, Teacher for Eighteen Years.

then, and of scarlet fever too, but both with years of interval. Fevers, various in kind, and pneumonia were more frequent, sometimes, alas, ending fatally. Will any one of those immediately concerned—there were thirty of them—ever forget the smallpox false alarm in 1876? Notwithstanding the occasional occurrence of casualties and sickness, the general current of institution life, as a whole, was healthy, happy and strong. The

boys were, in the main, spirited, and carried their heads high. I liked to see it. They pulled upon the rein pretty hard sometimes, but, driven with a firm hand, they made a splendid team. The girls—well, no institution ever had a more attractive, a more lady-like collection of young people.

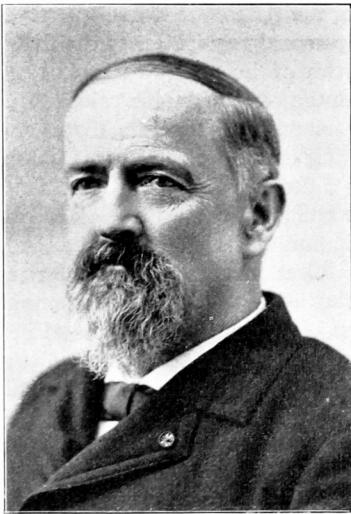
The athletic tone and bearing of the boys during those years was a matter of general admiration and pride. The Independent Base Ball Club won for itself a State and national reputation. All the clubs of the school were freely furnished with balls and bats upon the personal requisition of the captain. Nor was the general scholarship of the school lowered or crowded to the wall. I remember well the very creditable valedictory of W. E. Hoy, at the graduating exercises of June 24, 1879.

In graduating exercises, as in some other things, the Ohio Institution was a decided pioneer. Coincident with the occupation of the new building, a series of closing exercises was drawn up, in close imitation of those usual in the schools and academies of the hearing. Orations, essays, valedictories, salutatories, dialogues, conferring of diplomas and testimonials, class ivy—the usual procession of graduating display and ceremony—were instituted and proved, from the start, a grand success. They since have become the rule at all institutions throughout the country.

Another novelty of those days was the pupils' social, occurring upon the first Tuesday of each month, that day being selected because no competing entertainment or assembly was ever known to occur upon it. The classes of the C, the B and A floors took their turns successively, from month to month. The games were in charge of the respective teachers, and refreshments were served in the same room to guests and pupils alike. The evenings of national holidays were devoted to some form of dramatic or scenic entertainment in the chapel, at which the pupils, weary with the day's pleasures, could quietly sit.

The seating of our dining room was a matter of serious importance and care. The sexes faced each other. Four of the most intelligent and responsible pupils, two of each sex, known

to be congenial with each other, and who could be relied upon to exercise a degree of supervision and control, were first selected for each table. The remaining seats were filled with assorted pupils from all the classes, every new child sitting near or in sight of its guardian, assigned for the year, at the opening of the term. A desirable uniformity among our thirty-two tables was thus secured.



STEPHEN RUSSELL CLARK, Ninth Superintendent.
PHOTO BY BAKER.

There was at no time a serious alarm of fire within the building itself. Fire was always considered our greatest danger, and every precaution was taken to prevent its occurrence, and to fight it effectively, should it ever break out. The writer remembers working at a late hour one summer night with a mechanic by lantern light to repair a break in the lightning rod upon the top of the center tower, outside of the railing, which had been dis-

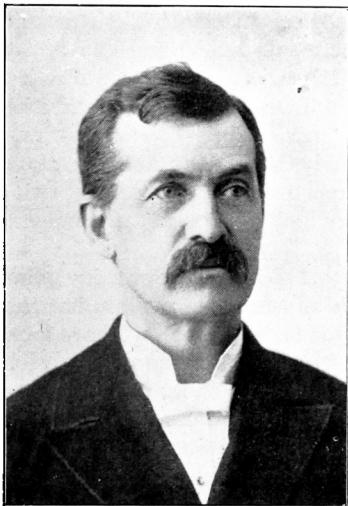
covered that afternoon. The frequent flashes of lightning around the horizon while we were at work emphasized the importance of a prompt finish.

None of the pupils of 1868 can forget the night of November 18, when the Central Ohio Hospital for the Insane was burned to the ground. The patients, 300 in number, must be sheltered somewhere. The necessity was recognized by us, and our duty as well, and before midnight the entire number had been received and provided for within our walls. Who will ever forget that wild, weird procession of spectres that ascended our east steps in single file amid falling snow. All the children of the C dormitories, both sexes, had vacated their warm beds, had gone quietly up to the D dormitories, and had been paired there in bed with the same number of children already sleeping. Thus two furnished dormitories were placed at the disposal of our lunatic guests. Both B studies were also occupied by a hundred or more, who paced the floor all night in wild delirium. Our four hospitals were also filled with groaning sick, most of whom had breathed hot air, and eight of whom soon died of pneumonia. The boys' A playroom was the storehouse for all furniture and baggage. And we kept them a week. Three breakfasts, three dinners and three suppers were served daily in our dining room, one for ourselves and two for the two sexes of our guests. The self-control and tranquillity of our own deaf family under such circumstances were admirable in every particular.

Nor will the boys of 1875 forget the tornado which swept around the boys' wing the evening of June 2, soon after they had gathered for evening study, and in the twinkling of an eye lifting the whole roof off the wing, hurled it to the ground, landing some of the fragments half a square away. What wonder that the boys, busy with their lessons, sprang to their feet, as though the day of judgment had come, and as instantly, upon order, resumed their seats.

The four hundred and twenty-nine pupils of 1879 will never forget the night of March 1, when incendiary fires broke out all

over Columbus, four within sight of our windows. How soon our own building would be fired no one knew. As a precaution our whole family was gathered in orderly position upon the B floor, each person loaded with a reasonable amount of desirable spoil. After two hours of suspense the danger declined and all retired. Watchmen were posted at each corner of the grounds, the city itself stationing a patrol of fifteen hundred at different points of the city.



WILLIAM STEWART EAGLESON, Tenth Superintendent.
PHOTO BY BAKER.

The Institution was at all times a favorite resort of our city neighbors, when desiring an hour's entertainment for their guests. In our west fence, separating our grounds from the Governor's residence, a gateway, at the request of Mrs. Hayes, was opened and long remained for the convenience of her frequent

weekly calls. That was a stirring occasion, September 17, 1874, when the Army of the Cumberland entered our halls with martial tread. Seventy or eighty general officers came in carriages, and after inspecting the house, gathered for a brief hour in the chapel, most of them occupying the platform. There sat General Sherman, General Sheridan, Secretary Belknap, General Custer, General Hayes, General Garfield. The pupils were assembled in their usual seats and an exhibition of pantomime was presented. The Star Spangled Banner was recited by Miss Ruth E. Hare, in national colors. Sheridan's Ride was given by A. F. Wood. The Arts of Fishing, Hunting and Courting Under Difficulties were illustrated by M. G. Raffington and P. P. Pratt. The Lord's Prayer by Miss Cassie H. Smith, concluded the program. At the close of Wood's rendering of the "Ride," all rose to their feet in loud acclamation and congratulation. A friend of General Sherman stated to me that upon his return to Washington he remarked that no incident of the Columbus reunion pleased him more than his visit to the Institution for the Deaf and Dumb.

December 12, 1879, Columbus turned out, fifty thousand strong, to greet President Grant, upon his Around the World trip. The Institution participated, marching in column of four companies, two sections each, and four abreast, all officered and carrying the national colors. Each pupil had the privilege of shaking hands with the general, beneath the dome of the capitol. Miller, one of our boys, I introduced by his full name. Ulysses Grant Miller. The general placed both hands upon Miller's arms, lifted him from his feet, looked him squarely in the face, and quietly remarked, "He'll do." And the procession moved on. How characteristic!

The old grounds of the Institution on the south side rose to a bluff at the east end and were terraced down to the fence, while at the west end they fell to a pool-gathering hollow. Much pains were taken to improve the appearance of the grounds, and thousands of dollars were expended in landscape work. In 1873 the State House Fence, with its grand gateways, was drawn up in

sections and placed in line. In 1876, Centennial year, the first fountain, a forty-foot circle, and throwing an inch stream fifty feet high, was constructed, our own engine house furnishing both water and pressure. All the brass fittings, even, were stamped with the Centennial date, 1876. Trees were removed and walks were run along the fence line, around the grounds, and across them, so as to provide for pupils suitable strolling space in all weathers. Several miniature hills were patiently raised to relieve the general flatness and to provide winter coasting ground. The largest, upon our east side, was faced irregularly, here and there, with rocks of large dimensions, some of which, I understand, were afterwards removed and used for foundations.

The Fourth of July, Centennial year, was celebrated with unusual decorations. Every tower and pillar carried the national bunting. Eight lines, flag-trimmed, it took four hundred, had been laid the day previous, and connected at their upper ends with the tackle of our main flag-staff. Their lower ends were made to reach to each of the other six house towers and to the two street entrances upon the grounds. The lines were inconspicuous, while unraised. At sunrise, our main flag, to which all were attached, was raised to its place, forty feet above the center tower, by Mr. Samuel W. Flenniken, known and honored as the first pupil of the Institution. Every flag-draped line swung out symmetrically to the breeze and throughout a bright summer's day displayed to all eyes for miles around their glorious mass of color. What wonder that the civic procession of that day changed its route, so as to pass our corner?

The general embellishment of the grounds, involving the setting of hundreds of trees and extensive beds of shrubbery, was carried forward from year to year, in accordance with a detailed plan furnished by Mr. F. R. Elliott, of Cleveland. The beautiful house fountain, ten feet in diameter, which stood at the center of the front hall, I was very fond of. The flashing of its spray, in a variety of figures, beneath a circle of twenty-four gas jets, the

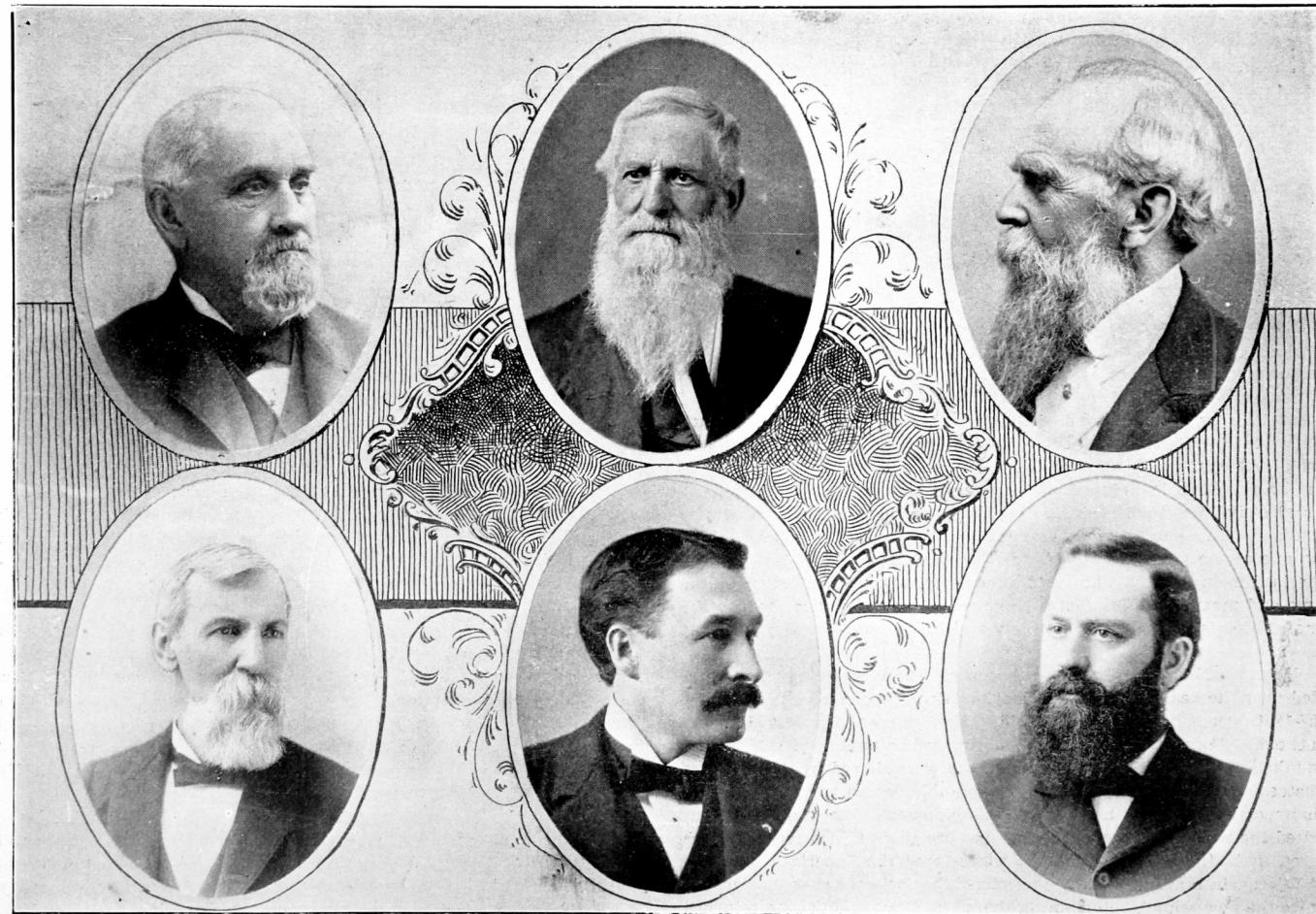
scores of gold fish gliding about in the basin, the flowers blooming in profusion around its circular ledge or swaying above it in seemingly aerial baskets, united to form a decoration rare and beautiful. Have any of the deaf children of those days forgotten it?

The Mathew Russell conservatory, erected in 1880, in fulfillment of a contract made by me with parties at Irvington, N. Y., added a crowning grace and beauty to the Institution grounds. Among the many objects to which the legacy could be well devoted, it was finally concluded that a conservatory, as being complete in itself, personal, distinct and unusual, would best honor the memory of the generous donor. And so it has proved.

In 1880 my official relation to the Institution terminated. A final trip to the "new station," erected in 1874, myself a man of family now, behind "Old Frank," a shower of tears from my children, as they threw their arms around the neck of the noble animal whose willing limbs had given them many a ride, and all was over.

As I have touched in faint color a few points rising at memory's call, a flood of associated thought has passed through my mind and clamored for expression. I have looked into the faces of many, many friends of long ago, some of whom, alas, have passed beyond. I have taken into mine again the soft hands of hundreds of dear children, whose parents' hearts at parting were too full for words. I have seen those children in the maturer years of opening manhood and womanhood grappling earnestly and successfully with the educational training afforded them, the pride now of parental hearts. I see them still in their several homes, intelligent, alert, manly, beloved, valuable components, in no insignificant sense, of the communities in which they dwell. Their benedictions, with mine, I am sure will rest most lovingly and forever upon that Institution, officered and attended now by persons almost entirely new, where so many delightful years, theirs and mine, have been spent.

GILBERT OTIS FAY.



C. P. L. BUTLER, 1860.
RUFUS DAWES, 1880.

KENT JARVIS, 1866.
SAMUEL A. KINNEAR, 1890.

FRANCIS CHARLES SESSIONS, 1880.
THOMAS P. EVANS, 1890.

A REPRESENTATIVE GROUP OF EX-TRUSTEES.

MEN PROMINENT IN THE PAST HISTORY OF THE SCHOOL.

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JAMES HOGE was born at Moorefield, Va., on July 4, 1784, of Scotch stock, his ancestors having come to America in the latter part of the 17th century. His father was an eminent Presbyterian preacher, and for a long period previous to his death, which occurred in 1822, was president of the Hamden and Sidney College. James received most of his mental training at home under Rev. Dr. Priestly, a noted educator of that day. The young theologian taught school in Virginia and privately pursued his studies for the ministry. He was licensed to preach in 1805 by the Presbytery of Lexington, Va., and in the same year at his own request obtained an appointment as itinerant missionary to Ohio. He took up his residence in Franklinton, now a part of the city of Columbus, being the first regular minister of the Gospel in this section of the state. From that period until his death, in 1863, he was prominent in every good movement looking to the moral and intellectual welfare of the community and the commonwealth in which he lived. The part he played in bringing the Ohio School for the Deaf into existence has already been told. During the long period of years in which he remained trustee and secretary of the board, the welfare of the school was one of the great objects of his busy life. As the founder of Presbyterianism in Central Ohio, and as a devoted patron of learning, the name and memory of Dr. James Hoge will forever be cherished by the beneficiaries of his wisdom, his piety and his practical Christianity.

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HORATIO NELSON HUBBELL, who, as the first Superintendent, presided over the destinies of the School for almost a quarter of a century, 1827-1851, was a native of Brookfield, Conn. He was born in 1779, was educated at Cornwall School, and was licensed to preach in 1827. Having taken up his residence in Columbus, he was selected by the Board of Trustees of the infant Institution as a suitable person to take charge of this important work. His part in the development of the School demonstrated the wisdom of the selection. His resignation was received with regret, in 1851. The same year he was offered the Superintendency of the Wisconsin Institute, which he declined, but he went there to help organize the new school. Remaining there but a few months, he returned to Columbus, spending the remainder of his life in the indulgence of literary tastes and in private efforts for the good of humanity. He died

in Columbus in 1857, mourned by the hundreds of pupils who had come under his instructions. The portrait of Dr. Hubbell which appears in this work is taken from an oil painting that hangs in the reception room of the Institution. The picture was presented, in 1882, by the Ohio Deaf Mute Alumni Association.

Something of Dr. Hubbell's personal appearance and characteristics is gleaned from an address upon the first Superintendent delivered by Robert Patterson, at the fifth reunion of the alumni, in 1882: "On the 16th of October, 1829, there stood in front of the modest two-story building, located at the northwest corner of Broad and High streets, a handsome man of thirty years, dressed in a suit of dark clothes, with beaver tile. He was medium in stature, stout in build, with a perceptible stoop in the shoulders, a high forehead, open countenance, thoughtful look and pleasing mouth. His hair was black, complexion clear and eyes dark and bright, betokening a man of intellect, a man of will.

Such was Dr. Hubbell. He remained at his post eagerly and expectantly watching the four roads in view from this point. At 10 o'clock a man appeared on horseback, bearing behind him a little boy, up West Broad street. Dr. Hubbell greeted them heartily and helped off the little boy, Samuel Flenniken, the first pupil to arrive at the new school."

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JOSIAH ADDISON CARY, the second man to occupy the position of Superintendent, was born in West Brookfield, Mass., in 1813. After graduating in Amherst College in 1832 he became a teacher in the New York (Fanwood) Institution. In 1840 he was ordained to preach, but remained at his post as teacher until 1850, when he became pastor of the Dutch Reformed Church of Houston Street, New York. He resigned his pastorate the following year, when he came to the Institution. He died at his post in 1852.

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COLLINS STONE, Superintendent from 1852 to 1863, was a native of Connecticut, the year of his birth being 1812. He was a graduate of Yale and received his first experience as an instructor of the deaf at the American Asylum, Hartford, being appointed a teacher there in 1833. Taking a private course in theology, he was licensed to preach, and removing to Columbus, he filled the pulpits of different city churches and

of neighboring parishes, as occasion demanded, while occupying the position of head of the Ohio School. In 1863 he laid down his duties in Columbus to become principal of the American Asylum. Professor Stone met an untimely death on December 24, 1870, in the city of Hartford, being struck by a locomotive. The portrait of the late Superintendent, which is presented in this history, like those of his two predecessors, is taken from paintings presented to the Institution by the Alumni Society.

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GEORGE LUDINGTON WEED, the fourth incumbent of the office of Superintendent, 1863-1866, was the son of a missionary to the Indians. He was born in the Territory of Arkansas in 1828. Graduating at Marietta College in 1849, he entered Andover Theological Seminary. He was appointed teacher at the Ohio Institution in 1854, resigning in 1861, on account of ill health. Returning to the School again as Superintendent, he held the position three years. Shortly after his retirement he became Superintendent of the Wisconsin Institution, which position he afterwards resigned to accept a position of teacher in the Philadelphia Institution.

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GILBERT OTIS FAY, the first native Ohioan to be placed at the head of the Institution, ranks as fifth Superintendent in the order of succession. He was born at Wadsworth, Medina County, November 30, 1834. He was the only child of a clergyman, and the latter dying in 1835, the mother returned with her son to her former home at Medway, Mass., near Boston. Completing a course at Phillips Academy in 1858, the future educator entered Yale, from which he graduated in 1859. This was supplemented by a course at Andover Theological Seminary, which he finished in 1862. He was recommended to Collins Stone, then Superintendent of the Ohio School, for the position of teacher, by President Noah Porter, of Yale. He remained in this capacity four years previous to being promoted to the Superintendency. This event was the beginning of an administration which will always remain bright in the annals of the Institution. Second in length only to that of Dr. Hubbell, it covered a period of wonderful development in this field of learning, during which the Ohio School was kept abreast of the times and made to maintain its high reputation at home and abroad. As has been heretofore observed, Dr. Fay's name is more intimately associated with the Institution in the minds of the ex-pupils and of the public at large than any other living person. To go into the details of the work accomplished under his Superintendency would be but a repetition of much of

the matter forming an essential part of this history. Upon leaving the Ohio School in 1880, he possessed a national reputation in his line of work, which has caused him to be selected for an important position in the American Asylum at Hartford, the oldest institution for the education of the deaf in America. In 1880 Professor Fay had the degree of Ph. D. conferred upon him by Adelbert College, Cleveland. The duties of the professorship which he still holds at the American Asylum do not hinder him from taking a deep interest in the welfare of the Ohio Institution, where he spent many of the best years of his life. A fine picture of Dr. Fay adorns the walls of the Institution, but the portrait which appears in this work is from a special sitting recently given the publisher.

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CHARLES STRONG PERRY, sixth Superintendent, 1880-1882, was born at Barlow, Washington County, in 1843. He graduated at Marietta College, and in 1865 became a teacher at the Institution. After resigning the Superintendency he went to California, where he is at present engaged in the work of teaching the deaf. (Pending the choice of a successor to Mr. Perry, Benjamin Talbot was made Acting Superintendent. Professor Talbot still being a member of the faculty, his biography appears in another department.)

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AMASA PRATT, the seventh Superintendent, who came to the Institution in 1883, was an accomplished deaf-mute educator. He was born at Essex, Conn., November 23, 1842. He left Williams College while a student to enlist in the army, and after his term of service went back to the college and finished his course, graduating in 1865. After leaving school he taught for one year in the Pennsylvania Institution for the Deaf and was then called to the California Institution, where he remained for eight years. From there he went to Honolulu, Hawaii, as President of Oahu College, where he remained until 1883. In 1883 he came to the Ohio Institution as Superintendent, having been recommended for the place by Hon. L. L. Rice, a former Ohio Supervisor of Public Printing, then a resident of Honolulu. His administration of the affairs of the Institution was highly successful, and since retiring he has made his home in Columbus.

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JAMES W. KNOTT, eighth Superintendent, 1890-1892, was born in West Bedford, O., in 1850. His father, who was a Presbyterian divine, died when James was a mere lad, leaving the mother and three older children in humble circumstances. The subject of this sketch spent his early life

upon a farm in Richland County. He made his own way through academy and college, sustaining himself by teaching. In 1879 he graduated at the University of Wooster with honors, after which he was for eleven years superintendent of the public schools of Tiffin, O. Upon taking charge of the Institution he introduced a fixed and graded course of study, together with a code of rules governing every department of the Institution. The system thus originated by Professor Knott received a wide circulation throughout the deaf schools of the United States and Canada, in many of which it has since been adopted. After leaving the Institution Professor Knott became superintendent of the Wooster public schools, and subsequently filled a similar position at Mansfield. He served from 1889 to 1894 as a member of the State Board of School Examiners, and in 1895 was unanimously nominated by his party as a candidate for State Auditor. Professor Knott is now connected with the public schools of Toledo, O., and ranks as one of the foremost educators of Ohio.

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STEPHEN RUSSELL CLARK, ninth Superintendent, 1890-1892, was born at Meadville, Pa., in 1836. He was educated at Allegheny College, of which his father was president, and at Mt. Union College. While a student at the latter institution he entered the army, where he remained until the close of hostilities, the total period of his enlistments being four years. He rose from a second lieutenancy to the rank of colonel, and served with distinction as a member of the Army of the Potomac. He was admitted to the Southern Ohio Conference in 1872. At the time of his appointment as Superintendent, Mr. Clark was chaplain of the Girls' Industrial Home, near Delaware. At present he resides in Columbus.

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REV. WILLIAM STUART EAGLESON (Superintendent, 1894-1895), son of a Presbyterian clergyman, was born in Washington County, Pa., and brought up on a farm. His early education was received at the district school and parochial academy. He afterward graduated at Washington and Jefferson College, at Washington, Pa., and at the Western Theological Seminary, at Allegheny City, Pa. At the age of 22 he began preaching—being pastor of Presbyterian churches successively at Fredericktown, O., and at Mt. Gilead, O.

Mr. Eagleton's administration in the Institution for the Education of the Deaf was directed to two ends, viz: Reducing the Institution in all its departments to a complete system; and improving the manners and habits of the pupils. To secure these results a complete set of rules for

officers, employees and pupils were prepared. These rules, so far as they pertained to the pupils, were taught to them in the class room as the daily lesson until they were well understood. This effort along with the persistent teaching of morals, wrought a very marked change in the Institution that was appreciated by none more than by the pupils themselves.

* * *

DANFORTH E. BALL, the first deaf teacher of the Ohio Institution, was born at Wendall, Franklin County, Mass., May 10, 1809. The following sketch of Mr. Ball is taken from an obituary of Mr. Ball which appeared in the American Annals for 1857-58:

At the age of six he was deprived of his hearing by illness, and eight years after he was sent to Hartford to the American Asylum for the Education and Instruction of the Deaf and Dumb. He continued a regular pupil from the date of his admission to May, 1830. In May, 1830, Mr. Ball, through the recommendation of Rev. Thomas H. Gallaudet, was employed by a Mr. Haun, at Schooley's Mount, N. J., as a private tutor to his mute son, where he continued until he received an offer of a situation as teacher in the Institution for the Deaf and Dumb at Columbus, O., which had been in operation for about a year. He received this appointment at Mr. Hubbell's suggestion, and he remained Mr. Hubbell's able assistant all through his administration, and until his death, which occurred April 7, 1857.

In 1834 Mr. Ball was married to Maria A. Morten, a sister of one of the first pupils of the Institution. His religious impressions date back to an early period, but he did not make a public profession of his faith until 1839, when he and his wife were baptized by the Rev. T. R. Cressy, and united with the Baptist Church.

Obstacles that to many would have been a barrier to a life of usefulness were by him surmounted with an energy and perseverance indicative of no ordinary powers of mind. As a man he was industrious in his habits, conscientious and upright in his dealings, liberal and comprehensive in his views. As a teacher, he devoted himself through a long series of years to the instruction of those who, like himself, had been deprived of hearing. Here he was prompt and faithful in the discharge of his duties. As a Christian, he was anxious to discharge all his duties to God and man. He took a deep interest in the affairs of the church and was a regular attendant. He died as the Christian died, full of faith and hope.

PLUMB MARTIN PARK was born in Avon, O., in 1817. He lived on the farm with his father until the age of 13 years, when he entered the Ohio Institution for the Deaf and Dumb, in 1830. He remained at the School for six years, and two years after graduating he was appointed teacher at the Institution, and taught there for two years, and then retired. In 1844 he was again appointed and from that time taught for forty years continuously, when he resigned and moved to California, to join his only son, James M. Park. This was in 1883. He has lived there since happily, engaged in farming on a small scale, and so well pleased is he with the climate and beauties of the country that he has no desire to return to Ohio to live. He was married in 18—, to Miss Charlotte Peck, a graduate of the Institution. But one child was born to this union, the one referred to above. Their life has been a happy one. Both have reached four score years, and are yet well and active.

* * *

C. P. L. BUTLER was appointed a Trustee of the Institution by Governor Dennison in 1860, and reappointed in 1863. He was deeply interested in his duties and always gave them the most faithful attention. Mr. Butler was born March 8, 1813, at Clinton, Oneida County, N. Y. After enjoying for a short time the meager school privileges of that early period, at the age of fourteen he began the active work of life, and was engaged as clerk with different mercantile houses in Utica, New York City and Buffalo. In 1841, he removed with his family from Buffalo to Columbus, where he lived continuously until his death, which occurred August 9, 1891. From his advent in Columbus until his death, he was actively engaged in business, having interests in various enterprises, and contributed by his energy, industry and perseverance to the growth and welfare of Columbus. He took a deep interest in public affairs, was for several years a member of the Columbus City Council and the Board of Education, and at all times was a generous donor to all charitable enterprises. He was a very sociable man, of a kindly and sympathetic nature, and popular with all who knew him.

* * *

KENT JARVIS was a member of the Board of Trustees from 1862 to 1874, and much of the time its President. His character, interest and influence endeared him, in an unusual degree, to all the deaf connected with the Institution within those years. He was born at Fly Creek, Otsego County, N. Y., June 13, 1801. His uncle, Kent Jarvis, a major in the Colonial and the Revolutionary armies, was killed by Indians near Saratoga, N. Y.

The subject of our sketch removed to Massillon, O., in 1844, and was

there engaged in various lines of business. He was a man of very deep religious convictions, and in his own church, the Protestant Episcopal, and out of it, held from time to time positions of trust and responsibility. He was active in Masonic circles, and in 1868 held the office of Grand Generalissimo of the Grand Encampment of the United States.

As trustee of the Ohio School he became instinctively the cordial friend of all deaf mutes, and never tired of attention to whatever concerned their welfare and improvement. Well was it said by the Superintendent of that day in 1874, at the expiration of his official term: "We consider it extremely fortunate that you have been called upon, and have been disposed, for so many years, to make yourself familiar, paternally familiar, with our affairs. And the authority vested in you by your oath of office, as one of the Board of Trustees, and for a long time its President, you have exercised so discreetly and so manifestly in the interests of the deaf mute children of the State, of the citizens of the State at large, and of ourselves as well, that at no time have we had occasion to yield a reluctant acquiescence. Within these walls you have exhibited always a spirit of diligent investigation, wise counsel and generous appreciation, and abroad you have loved always and everywhere to speak well of the Institution, of its pupils, of its officers and of its interests. Allow me to say that among the living there is no person to whom the deaf mutes of Ohio turn with equal love and veneration. As from year to year you, with your associates, have visited the Institution, eight hundred of these silent children have learned to look upon you as a representative of the grand charity of a State. Such a reward, counted in the coin of the heart, a currency that can neither be counterfeited nor bought, is yours." His death, from heart disease, which occurred January 15, 1877, at his home in Massillon, called forth the following expression at the Institution:

Resolved, That in his watchful care and conscientious exactness, his discreet judgment and courteous dignity, his unsullied honor, and progressive spirit during a rapidly developing period, calling for especial care and discretion, we recognize qualities which have won our highest respect and confidence.

Resolved, That in his personal relations to us, beyond those simply official, we recognize a hearty good will and an affectionate friendliness which have endeared him to all, the most cultured as well as the humblest, and which now render their termination an occasion of grief."

His name is cut into one of the foundation panels of the present building. His memory is stamped more indelibly upon the hearts of the past generation of Ohio's deaf children.

FRANCIS CHARLES SESSIONS, late Trustee, was born February 27, 1820, at Wilbraham, Mass. He graduated from a neighboring academy at the age of 16, and two years later journeyed to Ohio, at that period, 1840, a tedious and weary undertaking. He became interested in the dry goods business at Columbus. At the breaking out of the war he took the field as a member of the United States Sanitary Commission, and rendered valuable assistance in caring for the sick and wounded soldiers. After the close of the war he organized the Commercial National Bank of Columbus, and became its President, which position he retained throughout the remainder of his life. Mr. Sessions was active in church and benevolent work, and gave freely of his time and his means to the betterment of humanity. He became identified with the Institution as a member of the Board in 1880, and reappointed in 1882. During the later years of his life, Mr. Sessions spent much of his time in travel, visiting all of the more accessible portions of the world and writing several books as a result of the impressions made upon him in his journeys. As a patron of the fine arts he was instrumental in establishing the Columbus Art School, and brought together for the gratification of his own tastes a fine collection of paintings. Upon his death, which occurred in 1892, during a temporary sojourn in North Carolina, he left his collection and his family residence in Columbus to the public as a nucleus of an art gallery. Legal obstacles have so far prevented the carrying out of this design.

* * *

RUFUS R. DAWES, trustee, was born at Malta, O., in 1838. He was educated at the Wisconsin State University and at Marietta College, from the latter of which he graduated in 1860. Removing to Wisconsin he recruited a company there in 1861 for the war. He was appointed captain and joined the Sixth W. V. I., afterwards becoming colonel of the regiment. He was appointed brigadier general by brevet, to rank from March 13, 1865. He participated as a commander of men in the battles of Gainesville, Rappahannock, Second Bull Run, South Mountain, Antietam, Fredericksburg, Fitz Hugh's Crossing, Chancellorsville, Gettysburg, Mine Run, the Wilderness, and in other bloody engagements. At the close of the war he engaged in business at Marietta. In 1880 he was elected to Congress as a Republican from the Marietta district, defeating Gen. A. J. Warner. As a member of that body he introduced and secured the passage of a bill establishing diplomatic relations with Persia. General Dawes was appointed a trustee of the Ohio School for the Deaf by Governor Foraker in 1886 to fill out an unexpired term and was reappointed for a full term of five years.

SAMUEL A. KINNEAR, ex-Trustee, was born in Columbus January 7, 1858. He was educated in the public schools of the city. For a man of his years he has an unusual record as a public servant. At the age of 18 he entered the city engineer's office, where he learned the profession of surveying, and went from here to the county sheriff's office as chief clerk under his father. He afterward served as clerk in the county treasurer's office under Mr. Corzilius, and from there went to the office of the probate court, being a clerk under Judge Saffin. In 1892, he was elected Treasurer of Franklin County. At present he is manager and one of the proprietors of the Goodale Hotel of Columbus. Mr. Kinnear's connection with the Institution covered the period from 1890 to 1895, serving the last year as President of the Board. He was greatly attached to the Institution and devoted his best energies to its welfare. Mr. Kinnear was appointed by Governor James E. Campbell, and has the distinction of being the last resident Trustee.

* * *

THOMAS PENRYN EVANS, ex-Trustee, is a native of Denbigh, Wales, and was born March 12, 1852. On coming to America, at the age of 18, he passed two years on an uncle's farm in Delaware County, O., and also attended school in the neighborhood. Coming to Columbus, he learned the business of engineering, and received a position as engineer at the Institution for the Deaf, which he held for four years, when he went to California and erected the first granite polishing machine on the Pacific coast. The year following he was employed as engineer at the Xenia (Ohio) Orphans' Home, and then, for a year, at the Blind Institution in Columbus. For six years thereafter, he was engineer at the Imbecile Asylum in Columbus, and in 1883 received the appointment as chief engineer of the Soldiers' Home, near Dayton, which he now holds. Mr. Evans is a successful inventor as well as a skilled engineer.

He is also a well-known secret society man, being a Mason and Odd Fellow, a Knight of Pythias and a member of a number of other lodges.

In politics Mr. Evans is an independent Republican. In 1890 he was appointed by Governor Campbell as Trustee of the Deaf and Dumb Institution at Columbus, and in 1892 was reappointed to the same position by Governor McKinley, but resigned in 1895.

* * *

J. D. H. STEWART was born in North Royalton, Cuyahoga County, O., on the 3d of October, 1838. His father was the late John B. Stewart, one of the pioneers of the Western Reserve. He was born deaf and at 10 years of age his father brought him to the Institution. The journey was made in a wagon and consumed three days. He remained at the

school seven years. After graduating he remained at home working on his father's farm a few years, when he was married to Miss Rosa A. Ridgle, of New York. In 1868 he was appointed a teacher in the Institution, where he had been so well and favorably known as a student, and he was still holding his position at the time of his death. He died suddenly at Salt Lake City, Utah, July 12, 1886, while on his way, with an excursion of teachers of the deaf, to attend a convention of American instructors of the deaf, held at the Institution at Berkeley, California. Mr. Stewart was a man of strong personality, which impressed itself upon all with whom he came in contact.

* * *

SAMUEL WILSON FLENNIKEN, the first pupil of the Ohio School for the Deaf, was born March 21, 1818. His parents were substantial Franklin County citizens, his father being Judge Flenniken. Samuel lost his hearing in infancy, as a result of inflammation of the brain. He was admitted to the Institution on the day of its opening, October 16, 1829, and discharged May 14, 1839. He had left school about two years before his final discharge. In 1848, he was married to Elizabeth Bradley, a graduate of the Institution. Mr. Flenniken chose farming as an occupation, and followed it successfully all his life. As a man and a citizen he was respected by all who knew him for his honesty and uprightness of character. Among the large number of pupils of the Ohio School whom he lived to see follow in his footsteps, Mr. Flenniken was held in honor and affection, and was regarded as being worthy of the distinction he enjoyed in heading the list of the alumni. He died December 28, 1887, at Jeffersonville, O., leaving a family of five children, one of whom, a son, is a resident of Columbus.

LIST OF TEACHERS FROM 1830 TO 1898.

Danforth E. Ball, 1830-1857, died in office; William Willard, 1831-1841, founded Indiana Institution (dead); Clarissa Morse, 1833-1835; Benj. F. Morris, 1834-1836; Dorance Matthews, 1835-1839; Thomas A. R. Henry, 1836-1836; Thomas McIntire, 1838-1841, Superintendent Tennessee School; Thomas McIntire, 1842-1845, Superintendent Indiana and Western Pennsylvania Schools (dead); Plumb M. Park, 1838-1840; Plumb M. Park, 1844-1883, fruit grower in California; Moses A. Hoge, 1839-1844, (dead); Thomas Officer, 1840-1845, Superintendent Illinois Institution. (dead); Horace S. Gillett, 1841-1852, teacher Tennessee and Indiana Institutions (dead); James S. Brown, 1841-1845, Superintendent Indiana Institution and Louisiana Institution (dead); John S. Officer, 1845-1848,

Superintendent Wisconsin Institution (dead); Thomas Bonsall, 1845-1851; Wm. H. Latham, 1845-1851, teacher Indiana Institution; Richard L. Chittenden, 1850-1854; Fisher A. Spofford, 1851-1870, (dead); Louis H. Jenkins, 1851-1853, Superintendent Wisconsin and Kansas Institution, (dead); Roswell H. Kinney, 1852-1863, Superintendent Minnesota Institution (dead); Roswell H. Kinney, 1867-1872, Superintendent Nebraska, Colorado and Texas Institutions, died in Texas; John R. Keep, 1852-1853; William E. Tyler, 1853-1861; John E. Townsend, 1853-1854 (dead); John M. Frances, 1854-1865, Superintendent California Institution (dead); George L. Weed, Jr., 1854-1861, Superintendent Wisconsin School, teacher in Philadelphia School; Benj. Talbot, 1854-1863, Superintendent Iowa Institution; Benj. Talbot, 1879, returned; George W. Chase, 1857-1864, teacher Minnesota and Kansas Institutions (dead); Daniel Hebard, 1860-1861, died in the war; Mathew G. Raffington, 1861-1884, living in Jamaica; Edward C. Stone, 1862-1866, became Superintendent Hartford Asylum (dead); Charles W. Ely, 1863-1870, Superintendent Maryland Institution; Franklin A. Rising, 1864-1865, Principal New York City School (improved); Conrad S. Zorbaugh, 1864-1865, teacher in Iowa Institution since 1865; Elmore P. Caruthers, 1865-1870, Superintendent Arkansas Institution (dead); Charles S. Perry, 1865-1879, became Superintendent, teacher in California Institution; Ralph Atwood, 1865-1870; Ralph Atwood, 1880; Caroline A. Butler, 1866-1869, married to William Smith, home near Youngstown; Horace H. Hollister, 1867-1870, Superintendent West Virginia Institution, living in New Jersey; Louisa K. Thompson, 1867-1884; Louisa K. Thompson, 1891-1893, living in Akron, O.; J. D. H. Stewart, 1868-1886 (dead); Cassie M. Smith, 1868-1893, living in Warren, Trumbull County, O.; Mary C. Bierce, 1868-1887, living in Cleveland, O.; George W. Halse, 1869-1891, living in Columbus, O.; Hannah Davis, 1869-1876, Mrs. A. B. Greiner; Alfred H. Hubbell, 1869-1878; Rosa O. Gildersleeve, 1870-1872, Mrs. Robert Patterson (dead); Rosa O. Gildersleeve, 1874-1875; Abbie M. Hyde, 1874-1876, Mrs. George Ball, living in Columbus, O.; Charlotte A. Lathrop, 1874-1871, living in Massachusetts; Sarah Noyes, 1874-1885, teacher in Illinois Institution; Gertrude Woofter, 1870-1877; Gertrude Woofter, 1878-1882, (dead); Robert Patterson, 1870-1890, became Principal; Jennie A. Shrom, 1871-1876, living in California; Jennie A. Shrom, 1877-1885; Ruth E. Hare, 1871-1879, Mrs. Amos Eldridge, living in Kansas; Mary L. Brundige, 1871-1872, married, home in Denver, Col.; Mrs. Adaline T. Evans, 1871-1876, Mrs. G. W. Halse, living in Columbus; Fannie C. Brown, 1872-1873; Kate Millikin, 1872-1880, living in California; Sarah F. Perry, 1873-1879, (dead); Lennie S. Cross, 1873-1874; M. Annie Byers, 1873-1881, living in

Columbus; M. Annie Byers, 1882-1885; Lucy C. Brown, 1873, married, living in Virginia; Mrs. Ida W. Kessler, 1873-1878 (dead); Mrs. Ida W. Kessler, 1879; James M. Park, 1875-1883, living in California; A. B. Greener, 1876; Harriet W. Dare, 1876-1882 (dead); Carrie M. Feasley, 1876-1889; Carrie M. Feasley, 1890; Mary Straw, 1876-1890, living in Bryan, O.; Aletha B. Jones, 1877-1879, married, living in Tennessee; Fannie L. Howells, 1878-1879; Anna E. Frost, 1879-1887, married, living in Columbiania County, O.; Fannie G. Camp, 1879-1886, living in Pennsylvania; Minnie O. Hyde, 1879-1883, married, living near Delaware, O.; Bettie Allen, 1879-1881; Mary M. Pickerel, 1879-1880, Mrs. Frazier, living in Bridgeport, O.; Albert H. Schory, 1881; Hattie E. Coggeshall, 1881-1883 (dead); Mary R. Rose, 1882-1885, married, living in Pennsylvania; R. P. McGregor, 1882-1889, Principal St. Louis Day School; R. P. McGregor, 1890; Blanche Filler, 1883-1891, Mrs. J. A. Allen, living in Columbus; Anna B. Chidester, 1883-1885; Park Terrell, 1883-1885, Superintendent Florida Institution, living in New York City; Leonce A. Odebrecht, 1883-1889; Leonce A. Odebrecht, 1890; C. N. Haskins, 1880-1889, living in Chicago; C. N. Haskins, 1890-1893; Clara B. Reed, 1880-1883, Mrs. Joseph Leib, living in Columbus; Lida O'Harra (Mansur), 1884; Eva Smith, 1884-1885, living in New York City; Cora Saunders, 1885-1886; J. C. Graham, 1885-1890, practicing medicine in Colorado; A. C. Roberts, 1888-1890, practicing medicine in Ohio; C. C. Wentz, 1885-1890, raising prunes in Washington; A. W. Downing, 1885-1890, teacher in Western Pennsylvania Institution; Mrs. Ella Zell, 1885; Nina Lesquereux, 1885-1891, married, living in Columbus, O.; Mrs. Jean V. Berry, 1886-1890, living in Columbus, O.; Adelia C. Fay, 1886-1887, teacher in Hart-

ford School; James Allen, 1887-1888, lawyer in Columbus, O.; A. Hortter, 1887-1887, living near Philadelphia; Luetta A. Kinney, 1887-1891, married, living in Michigan; Jennie Cobb, 1887-1890, teacher in Western Pennsylvania School; Laura C. Yerkes, 1887-1890, married, living in Philadelphia; Lulu Stelzig, 1888; Clarence Charles, 1889-1891; Francis Barker, 1889-1890, teacher in Western Pennsylvania Institution; Fannie Walker, 1889; Mary Grow, 1889-1893, living in Pomeroy, O.; Letitia Doane, 1889; Etta Nagle, 1890-1896, married, home in Bucyrus, O.; W. H. Zorn, 1890; Maggie Long, 1890; Elizabeth Fay, 1890-1891, teacher in Hartford School; Ira Crandon, 1891-1895, living in Trumbull County, O.; Mary E. Bancroft, 1891; Luther Louthan, 1891-1892; Grace H. Rose, 1891-1893, teacher in Missouri Institution; Mrs. Leanor Saunders, 1891-1892, living in Columbus, O.; Frances Saunders, 1891-1893; Bessie Edgar, 1892; Mary E. Clark, 1892-1896, teacher in Georgia Institution; Minnie M. Young, 1893; Anna M. Kauffman, 1893; Bertha Byers, 1893-1897, Mrs. Robert Patterson; Louisa Colmery, 1893; Lois Atwood, 1893-1897, teacher in Alabama Institution; Julia E. King, 1893-1894, living in Columbus, O.; Olivia Bruning, 1893; Mrs. Maria Lerch, 1894; B. Irene Boggs, 1895; James M. Steward, 1896; Mrs. Kathryn Sites, 1896; Louisa M. Greener, 1896; A. Blanche Stonberger, 1896-1897, married, living in California; Virginia E. Leggett, 1896; Mary Grimes, 1897; Bessie Hunter, 1897; Anna B. Steelman, 1897; Eliza O'Harra, 1897; Elsie Kenney, 1897; Lida Kinsell, 1897; Ernest Zell, 1896.

The length of service of each teacher is denoted by the period of time intervening between the two dates given. When only one date appears the teacher is still connected with the Institution.





GEORGE HAMILTON.
WILLIAM A. GIPSON.

ASA S. BUSHNELL.
GOVERNOR AND MEMBERS OF BOARD OF TRUSTEES.

GEORGE P. TYLER.
RUSSELL B. HELLER.

PART II. THE INSTITUTION OF TO-DAY.

OFFICIAL DEPARTMENT.

AN intelligent conception of the life and workings of a great Institution like the Ohio School for the Deaf, begins first with a knowledge of its official machinery. The indirect control lies with the State Legislature, which brought the School into existence. This body passes laws from time to time looking to its welfare and authorizes the appropriations from the public treasury by which it is supported. The Legislature throws off further responsibility by requiring the Chief Executive of the State to appoint a Board of Trustees, who are given immediate supervision over the affairs of the Institution. The Board, in turn, elects a Superintendent, who is made practical head of the concern, with power to choose his subordinates, and who is held responsible for the successful workings of the various departments. This, in brief, is the general scheme of management which, with slight modifications, has been in force since the founding of the School.

The existing Board of Trustees consists of five members, appointed for a term of five years each, one member's term expiring each year. It is the spirit of the law that men entrusted with such responsibilities shall be friends of popular edu-



JOHN W. JONES, Superintendent.

cation, and shall have a moral and an intellectual standing in the localities in which they reside. Appointments to membership of the Board are governed likewise by geographical considerations, in order that different sections of the State shall have representation. The personnel of the present Board is: Russell B. Heller, Napoleon; George Hamilton, East Liverpool; George P. Tyler, Russellville; William A. Gipson, Upper Sandusky; William L. McElroy, Mt. Vernon. The Board meets at the Institution on or about the 15th of every month, for the purpose of auditing the Steward's accounts, authorizing improvements and repairs and considering questions of policy affecting the various departments. In cases of emergency the Board sometimes meets in extra session upon the call of the President. Ordinarily all business is disposed of at one day's sitting, though members sometimes remain at the Institution a longer period for purposes of observation and inspection.

One of the most important matters that ever comes before the Board of Trustees is the choosing of a new Superintendent, when a vacancy occurs in that office. On ten different occasions in the seventy years' history of the Institut on

has such action been necessary. The question of eligibility to this important office is rather broadly defined by the statutes, whose language is that an appointee must be skilled in his profession. This has been accepted to mean that he shall be a practical instructor. That this should apply in a spiritual as well as a secu-



CORA A. JONES, Matron.

lar sense, seems to have been the interpretation of all boards acting in the premises, as the Superintendents of the Ohio School have been devout as well as learned men, the greater number having been ministers of the Gospel.

Prof. John W. Jones, the present incumbent, is the eleventh Superintendent. The duties devolving upon his office are necessarily of a general, rather than of a specific nature, as he is held responsible for the successful operation of all departments. The question of relations with official associates and employees is one that often involves grave problems and rare tact. While the law gives the Superintendent the power to employ and discharge, custom has declared against a too arbitrary exercise of that authority. This, while acting as a check on one hand, may sometime lead to complications on the other. Therefore, one of the heaviest re-



SUPERINTENDENT'S CHILDREN.

sponsibilities resting upon the Superintendent consists in handling all the elements at his command in such a way as to avoid friction and to promote the general good of the Institution. The judicious expenditure of something like \$70,000 per annum for supplies, every item of which must be personally authorized by the Superintendent, forms a very exacting portion of that official's duties. Attending to the heavy correspondence of the Institution and the making up of reports of various kinds also enter largely into his routine work.

Closely associated with the head of the Institution in its general oversight is the Matron. The present incumbent of that position is Mrs. Cora A. Jones, the first Superintendent's wife, at least in recent years, to officiate in such capacity. The existing arrange-

tress of their dormitories and living rooms. When not in the school room or shops they are responsible to her for their behavior. What is known as the front part of the house, or all that portion not under the jurisdiction of the housekeeper, is intrusted



A. E. EARHART, Steward.

ment, which brings these two important offices into a family relationship, is believed to be the natural one. Mrs. Jones' work plays an important part in the physical welfare of the pupils. She has charge of the care and replenishing of their clothing and is mis-



WM. H. AINSWORTH, Storekeeper.

to her charge. This includes the parlors and guests' rooms, the sewing rooms and the store rooms for linen, bedding and clothing. She also has charge of the laundry. In the exercise of these duties Mrs. Jones has a number of assistants.

The accountant and purchasing officer of the Institution is the Steward. This official, in the person of A. E. Earhart, has charge of the books and attends to the buying of all supplies authorized by the Superintendent, which amount to about \$70,000 per annum. He is likewise paymaster of the establishment, all



IDA M. MOORE, Housekeeper.

salaries passing through his hands. This item makes an additional expenditure of \$30,000, bringing the annual disbursements of the Steward up to \$100,000. The yearly appropriations made

by the General Assembly for the support of the Institution are drawn from the State Treasury on vouchers issued by the Auditor of State and checked out by the Steward through a bank of deposit in monthly settlements of accounts. An itemized statement of all expenditures made, down to the most insignificant transaction, is submitted to the Board of Trustees each month, who must first pass upon the same before payment can be made. A copy of these monthly statements is filed with the Auditor of State, and becomes a part of the annual report of that official. The Steward is under heavy bond for the faithful performance of his duties. He is provided with a clerk who attends to the routine duties

The gastronomic head of the Institution is the housekeeper, Mrs. Ida M. Moore. She is entrusted with the responsibility of making up the bills of fare, of issuing supplies to the cooks from the storerooms, of seeing to the proper preparation of the food and to the serving of the same in the dining rooms. She has charge of all the help employed in the culinary department and exercises authority over everything having to do with the daily living of the pupils and such portion of the employees as make their home at the Institution.

Another important position is that of Storekeeper, filled by W. H. Ainsworth. All supplies purchased by the Steward are delivered to him, and he sees that the Institution is fairly dealt with in the matter of weights, measures and quality. Goods conforming to the letter of the Steward's purchasing order, with which he is provided, are approved and checked off, while those lacking in any essential are rejected. The Storekeeper's quarters are the receiving depot for all purchases, and he is responsible for the same until they are issued upon requisition to Matron, Steward, or other authorized person.

Classed among the list of officials is the physician, Dr. J. A. Burgoyne, who pays daily visits to the Institution and receives a fixed salary for his services. A more detailed account of the duties devolving upon the list of officers named and their subordinates is given elsewhere.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

The principles and scope of the system of instruction in force at the Ohio School for the Deaf are clearly set forth in the preface to the new course of study which was adopted and published in the year 1891. Following is the language of that document:



ROBERT PATTERSON, Principal.

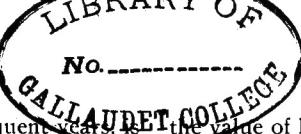
PHOTO BY BAKER.

"The prime object to be held in view at all times, is to teach the pupils a correct and easy use of written English language. In the world at large, the deaf must depend almost wholly upon their

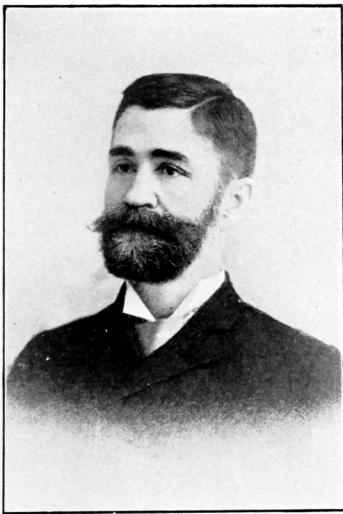
knowledge of the written language for his means of communication with speaking-hearing people. Without a good knowledge of written English, they are helpless. With such knowledge, they can transact the ordinary business of life, and can enjoy that greatest of all pleasures of solitude—reading. In addition to a knowledge of language, in the primary and grammar departments, we must seek to give an accurate and exact knowledge of numbers and arithmetical computations which enter into the every day business-life of the world. We must give the fundamental facts of geography and American history. We must teach civil government, as analogous to family government and school. In short, we must endeavor to teach thoroughly those things which are necessary to make intelligent citizens of our pupils. But we want to do more than to make of our pupils intelligent citizens, we want to instil into their hearts those principles which go to make moral and upright citizens. We shall not have done for them our whole duty unless we lay the groundwork for their future right-living in the habits and principles with which they leave our hands."

The original term of instruction, upon the opening of the Institution, was three years. This was extended to four years in 1833, to five years in 1834, to seven years in 1843, and to ten years in 1866. Department lines were established in 1872, when the school was reorganized into three branches, namely: Primary, Intermediate and Academic, with five years work in the first, three years in the second and two years in the third. Under the administration of Superintendent Jones the term has been increased to twelve years. An extra year each has been added to the Primary and Grammar grades and the academic course has been advanced to a High School.

The first year grade in the existing course of study is the Sixth Primary. As the Institution takes the place of the pupil's home life, the forming of character becomes the chief responsibility of the school. The branch of instruction that appears at the



head of the list, not only in the first but in all subsequent years, as "Manners and Morals." In connection therewith a daily inspection of clothing and personal appearance is made, and instruction is given in correct sitting, standing, walking, marching, bowing, and other features of deportment. The simple rudiments of language (names of common objects), spelling, writing, reading, sentence work, numbering and drawing form the other subjects



R. P. McGREGOR, High School Teacher.

of daily drill through this and the three succeeding primary grades. The study of geography is added in the fourth grade, and those of history and arithmetic are added in the Second Primary or fifth year grade.

Upon completing the six years allotted to the primary grades, the pupil if capable and diligent has laid a broad foundation for future attainment. His instruction in "Manners and Morals" has not only applied to outward behavior, but he has been taught

the value of honesty, truthfulness, self-respect, veneration, cheerfulness, economy, and all the other virtues that go to make up nobility of life. His study of language has extended to a grammatical knowledge of the parts of speech, and he has been well grounded in the principle of studies which he will pursue in the higher grades.

In the primary department, particularly in the lower grades, the use of objects, such as toys, blocks, pictures, colored paper and the like, is very largely employed. In lieu of text-books, lessons are prepared by the teachers and then printed for the pupils. In some of the school rooms a shallow wooden box, partially filled with earth and stones, plays a useful part. With these materials the ingenious teacher forms mountains, rivers and all the physical characteristics of the earth's surface. Artificial distinctions of land are made by dividing the box into farms and fields, thus illustrating the rights of property and demonstrating various mathematical problems.

The Grammar or Intermediate department is divided into the A, B, C and D grades. Here the pupil enters into more advanced work along the lines which he has been pursuing. In the A grade or tenth year work, physiology is added to the curriculum. The latter is further enforced in the High School department by grammar, physical geography and natural philosophy.

Following is the list of text-books employed in the Ohio Schools:

New Elementary Arithmetic, Ray's; New Practical Arithmetic, Ray's; School Algebra, Wentworth's, (Ginn & Co., Boston); Ginn & Co.'s Tracing Book, (Ginn & Co., Boston); Ginn & Co.'s Writing Book, (Ginn & Co., Boston); High School Dictionary, Webster's, Revised Edition; Prang's Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6; Prang's Nos. 7 and 8; Primary Geography, Frye's, (Ginn & Co., Boston); Complete Geography, Frye's, (Ginn & Co., Boston); Physical Geography, Houston's; Beginner's American History, Montgomery's, (Ginn & Co., Boston); Leading Facts in American History, Montgomery's, (Ginn & Co., Boston); Eng-

lish History, Higginson and Channing's; Nature Readers, Wright's, No. 1; Nature Readers, Wright's, No. 2; Nature Readers, No. 3; Nature Readers, No. 4; Nature Stories, Plant Life, Bass's; Common School Grammar, Kerl's; English Grammar, Meiklejohn's; General Rules for Punctuation, Hill's; Practical Lessons in the Use of English, Second Book, Hyde's Elements of Composition and Rhetoric, Waddy's; Latin, Easy Method, Hark-



BENJAMIN TALBOT, Teacher.

ness's; Cæsar's Gallic War, Allen & Greenough's, (Ginn & Co., Boston); Natural Philosophy, Houston's; Our Bodies and How We Live, Blaisdell's.

As regards methods of instruction, three systems—manual, oral and aural—are employed at the Ohio School. The technical descriptions of the several methods herewith given have each been prepared by competent authorities.

THE MANUAL WORK AND THE SIGN LANGUAGE.

This is the oldest department of the Institution—the nucleus around which all the other departments, oral, aural, etc., have been built up, until the Ohio Institution is one of the most complete schools for the deaf in all departments, and stands to-day unrivaled as an exponent of the combined system of educating the deaf. A system that employs impartially all known methods for instructing them, and is the best in the world.

The means employed in this department are writing, objects, pictures, finger spelling and the sign language.

Mr. Hubbell, the first Superintendent, was sent to Hartford, Conn., to acquire the rudiments of the Manual Method, then the only method of teaching the deaf in vogue in this country.

Without entering into a discussion of the relative value of methods it is safe to say that the manual method is the only one by which the intellectual development of *all* the deaf can be attained. Blot out the oral, aural and exclusive finger-spelling methods, leaving the manual, all can yet be educated; but eradicate the manual method and there will be a large percentage doomed to perpetual ignorance. This, however, does not mean that it is the best method for all cases. Special methods are needed for special cases; what we wish to emphasize is that the manual method can take care of *all* of the deaf of the State should occasion arise.

In this department, reading, writing and arithmetic are taught by means of finger-spelling, signs, objects and pictures from the hour the pupil enters the school room; he starts off at once on the road to knowledge. As he advances geography, history, grammar, etc., are added from year to year till he reaches the high class and finishes with Latin, algebra and physics, and is prepared for entrance into the college at Washington, D. C., if he so desires.

Unless the pupil is a semi-mute—that is one who has lost his hearing after learning to speak—his mind, on entering school, is almost a perfect blank. He does not even know his own name, so the teacher in the Manual Department has nothing to begin on. He must lay the foundation himself, beginning at the very bottom. The first few years are, therefore, devoted to imparting a command of the English language sufficient to enable the pupil to use books. There is, therefore, no comparison between an eight-year-old pupil in the public schools and one of the same age in this department of the Institution, and it follows that the task

of the teacher of the latter is somewhat more difficult and complicated than that of the teacher of the former.

As has been intimated above, one of the means used in developing the minds of the pupils in this department is the sign language. But here it must be distinctly understood that this language is *not* taught, but is used as a means to an end. It has aptly been likened to the scaffolding of a building or bridge, very useful in the process of construction, but not *the* building or bridge. Requests are often received from persons who have lost



AUGUSTUS B. GREENER, Teacher.

their hearing in adult life to be admitted "to learn the sign-language." If these have already received an education they are invariably refused for the reason given above.

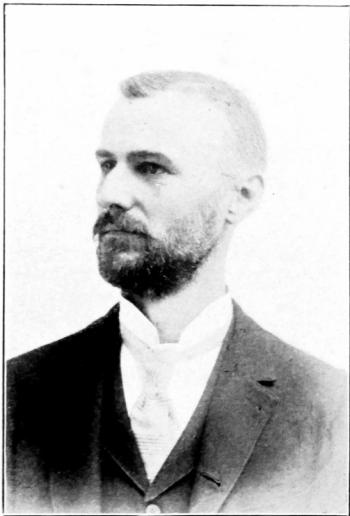
The sign language is essentially ideo-graphic. It follows the Latin order more closely than that of any other that we know of, but, although it is easily, spontaneously, acquired by the deaf themselves, it is a curious fact that very few hearing persons, even among those who pass the greater part of their lives among the deaf, such as teachers or hearing children of deaf parents, acquire

a mastery of it. This may be accounted for upon the hypothesis that it is, to them, a foreign language.

All uneducated deaf mutes have a crude system of signs, intelligible only to themselves and those most intimately acquainted with them. These are as diversified as the individual number and must not be confounded with the sign language of the educated deaf which is universal. A deaf person educated in America, or any hearing person having the sign language of the educated deaf at his command, can travel all over this country or Europe and make himself understood to any educated deaf person wherever he may happen to be. This has been repeatedly demonstrated, but most forcibly during the summer of 1897, when Dr. E. M. Gallaudet (he is not deaf), President of the College for the Deaf, at Washington, D. C., the son of a deaf mother, and a most consummate master of the sign language, made a tour of Italy, Germany, Switzerland, France, Ireland and England. He was greeted everywhere by enthusiastic crowds of the deaf who hailed him as the champion of the combined system, which they are so desirous of establishing in their own countries, and he had no difficulty whatever in making himself understood to his admirers or of understanding what they said, no matter what was the language of the country he happened to be in.

The sign language, like all other languages, is a growth. In its development it has followed the same rules that govern all other languages. From its first primitive form in which L'Epee found it in France, in his first pupils, it has gone on steadily developing in terseness, significance, accuracy, copiousness and beauty, until now it is capable of rendering every phase of human thought. Like other languages it has its local dialects, its slang terms, its idioms and its value as a repository of forgotten usages. Being unwritten and having no lexicon its vocabulary, though rich and expressive and capable of infinite combinations, is necessarily short; for nowhere else is the law of "the survival of the fittest" more rigorously enforced. In this language all useless verbiage is ruthlessly doomed to extinction by the very necessities of its existence. The tendency is always to condensation and force of expression. The late Professor R. S. Storrs, of Hartford, Conn., said of it: "It is a most picturesque and pliable instrument of human thought, the birthright of the deaf, God's compensating gift to those from whom He has withheld the greater blessing of speech." Dr. Thomas H. Gallaudet, the pioneer edu-

cator of the deaf in this country, characterized it is "a highly practical and singularly descriptive language, adapted as well to spiritual as material objects, and it brings kindred souls into much more close and conscious communion than that of speech, enlarged by culture into greater copiousness, more precision and greater accuracy," until as Dr. G. O. Fay says, "It has reached a clearness, an eloquence, a power as impressive to us as any spoken



ALBERT H. SCHORY, Teacher.

language is to any hearing audience, and which exercises over us, through the whole range of human thought, a supreme influence which no words, spoken, written or finger-spelled, can hope to equal."

The deaf have their orators—their Demosthenes, their Ciceros, their Websters, their Blaines—who sway them with a wave of the hand, an attitude, an expression of the countenance, just as hearing orators sway their audiences with their eloquence of speech. They have their humorists—their Mark Twains, their M. Quads, their Artemus Wards—who convulse them with their

queer contortions of signs and ideas humorously expressed. They have also their dramatists—their Booths, their Jeffersons, their Keenes—who correctly interpret Shakespeare and vividly portray every passion known to the human soul.

And here it may be added, a joke exquisitely funny as expressed in signs is utterly untranslatable. It loses its pith when translated into English or any other language, just as a joke or pun in one language loses its point when translated into another.

As a means of communicating with the deaf en masse the sign language is invaluable. Where the oralist reaches his tens, the auralist his single individual, the master of the sign language reaches his hundreds or his thousands. As a means of inculcating religious truths it is unsurpassed—the pure oralist does not even attempt this, allowing his pupils to grow up in ignorance of them.

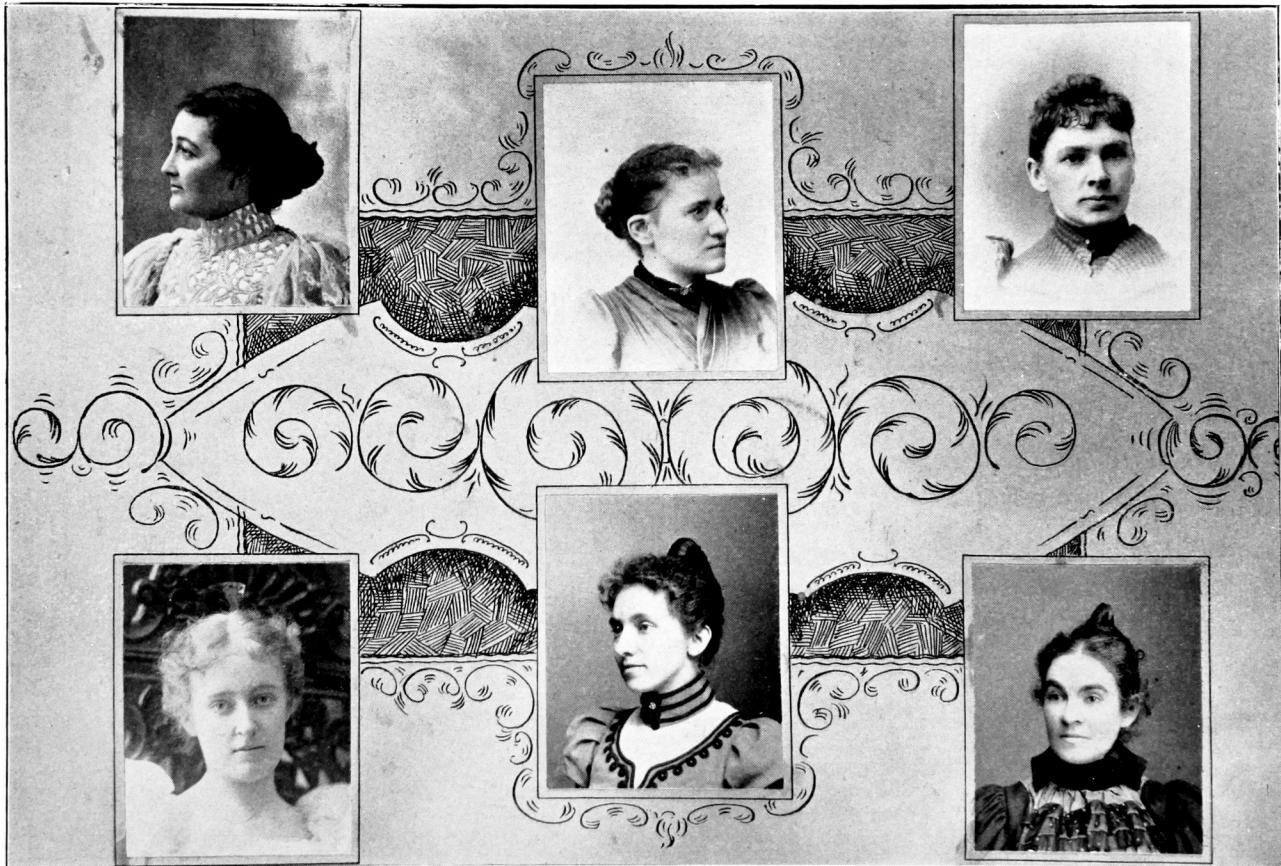
It is the fashion, in some quarters, in this year of Grace, 1898, to sneer at the sign language; but it still maintains its sway among the deaf all over the world. They cling to it with hooks of steel and will not abandon it—and it will never be abandoned so long as a single deaf man is alive on earth. Those who sneer at it are found to be of two classes—those who do not or cannot understand it and those who find that it is an insurmountable barrier to their self-conceived theories.

In this Institution all the pupils understand the sign language whether orally, aurally or manually taught, and it is freely used to address them en masse at daily morning services in the chapel and on Sundays, in the delivery of useful or entertaining lectures, in debates at their society meetings, etc.

This is as it should be. To deprive so large a number of the deaf of these advantages simply to bolster up a theory would be no less than a crime against them, at which the deaf all over the State would unanimously rebel.

ORAL WORK.

The easiest element in the English language in which voice is used is "A," because it can be made with the tongue lying flat, in a perfectly natural condition. All one must do in order to produce that sound is simply to open the mouth and use voice. In every other sound, the vocal organs must have some special placing or position. That is why most hearing babies make that sound first—"pa, pa, pa," "ba, ba, ba."



FANNY B. WALKER, Third Primary.
MARY E. BANCROFT, Fourth Primary.

BESSIE EDGAR, Third Primary.
VIRGINIA LEGGETT, Fifth Primary, Oral.

LULU STELZIG, Third Primary.
ELIZA O'HARRA, Fifth Primary, Oral.

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The teacher uses this or some other easy element and places one of the child's hands on her throat or chest while she is making the sounds. She places the child's other hand on his own throat or chest. The child is urged to imitate the teacher while she is making this sound. If, after repeated efforts, the child does not respond, he is placed in the manual department.

When a child is first placed in the oral department, he is taught each distinct element and given words and sentences con-



RALPH H. ATWOOD, Teacher.

taining those elements. The charts used are published at Northampton, Mass., by Miss Yale, Principal of the oral school there. It seems like a very slow process at first, but most of the important elements are learned in a few weeks. The mastering of some of the more difficult ones, as "k," "ch," "j," "ng," "r" and "s" take much longer with some children. Sometimes a year or more passes before some children have mastered the more difficult elements. But it is wonderful to see the progress they make after

they once get a start. A teacher in the oral department often finds that she has more patience than she ever dreamed of possessing. Much of it may have been latent, but none of it is hidden away at the end of a year of oral work, especially if the teacher has had beginners. Most of the children also have an unlimited amount of patience, perseverance and ambition.

The children are taught to read speech as well as to talk. The course of instruction is the same as that in the manual department, with the exception that talking and speech-reading is added to their other knowledge. Most corrections of speech are made by imitation. When a child makes a mistake in pronunciation, the teacher exaggerates the mistake herself and then pronounces the word correctly, showing the difference in the position of the tongue and lips in the two cases. Then the child is told to imitate the teacher.

If the child gets the tongue and lips in the correct position, but does not use voice, he is soon taught to use it by feeling the vibrations of the lungs in the teacher's chest or vocal chords in the throat with one hand, keeping his other hand on his own chest or throat. At the same time he is making the effort to use voice. He soon learns that he must feel something in his own chest or throat similar to the vibrations he can feel in his teacher's chest or throat. Other methods are used for bringing out the voice, but this one is most common.

One of the most common errors is to shorten vowel sounds. Everyone is apt to try the easiest or shortest way of doing things. The deaf child is no exception and so attempts to talk with his tongue in the easiest position. The usual way of correcting this error is by the teacher showing the position of her teeth, lips and tongue as they should be placed ready to pronounce the long vowel. If the child does not get the sound correctly then, a mirror is sometimes used, both looking in it, the child trying to imitate the position of the teacher's vocal organs. If this attempt is not successful the teacher writes the long vowel on the blackboard, sometimes with a consonant following, or before it, as "ee—l," "ho—me," "rai—n." The child tries to get the correct position; then the teacher places the pointer on the long vowel and draws it slowly along the horizontal line until the consonant is reached, the child holding the vowel until she takes the pointer off the blackboard. Exaggeration is often necessary to correct a fault.

Two other very common errors are the omission of "h" and "s." The children's attention has to be called constantly to these omissions. Whether it is because their forefathers paid no attention to "h," or because they cannot feel the vibration anywhere, the fact still remains that they will omit "h" every time they have an opportunity, unless watched very carefully. Breathing and blowing exercises are used to teach "h." The pupil's hand is placed before the teacher's mouth while she gives this element.



WILLIAM H. ZORN, Teacher.

Then his hand is held before his own mouth while he attempts it. He soon learns that emitting breath so that he feels it on his hand will bring "h." If he doesn't give it with enough force, a slip of paper, a feather or a candle flame is held before him and he discovers that he must blow hard enough to move the object.

The element "s" is taught by imitation. If "th" is known, it can be easily learned by beginning with this element. In "th"

the tongue near the end comes in contact with the upper teeth. By giving this element again and again and gradually drawing the tongue back farther until it is inside the teeth, not allowing it to touch them and emitting breath, "s" is soon learned.

It might seem, after an element is once learned, that it is always pronounced correctly, but that is not true. It has to be corrected again and again. Why? When the problem of why we do not always remember all that we learn is solved, then we shall know the answer to that question. Vibrations produced by the pronunciation of nearly every element in which voice is used can be felt somewhere in the body. By placing the fingers on the throat while repeating these elements the vibrations can be felt, as for instance "z" and "e" can be felt in the chin and cheeks, and "b" can be felt in the throat, lips and cheeks. A child's voice can be modulated by feeling the vibrations in the chest. When it should be lowered, the hand is moved toward the lower part of the chest, and when made higher, it is placed toward the upper part. Sometimes one is surprised that a child does not learn to read lips more rapidly than he does. But when one thinks of the thousands of times a hearing baby hears the name of one object before it understands what it means, or can say it, it does not seem strange that a deaf child, who sees the word so seldom on one's lips, cannot understand it immediately. The marvel is that he understands as readily as he does.

"Grace, bring me those slates," said a teacher one day. Grace looked inquiringly. The request was repeated again and again. After about the eighth repetition Grace went to the corner and brought forth a broom, thinking that her teacher had told her to carry it to the teacher in the next room. The sentence that had been repeated orally was written on a slate and after looking at it, repeated orally again several times. The next day, if the same request had been repeated, perhaps Grace would have gone immediately and brought the slates, but it is just as likely that she would not and that the same process would have to be repeated. On bright days children can read speech much more readily than on dark days. One boy, who seemed to find difficulty in reading lips, was told to shut the door every day for four months. At the end of four months when the same request was given, one day he would understand the first time and the next day it would have to be repeated ten times before he understood. All the other children in the room understood the request long

before he did and they were no brighter than he. He was as bright a child as there was in the room. Why then was he so slow in speech-reading? Perhaps for the same reason that there are so many natural misspellers. He was not good at visualizing.

Children, who are compelled to talk continually at home and whose parents talk to them constantly in the summer vacation improve much more rapidly than those with whom no effort is made at home.

Herewith is given some incidents of a day in a schoolroom with a third year class.—Date, December 24: "David, what day is next Saturday?" If David does not understand, the question is written on the blackboard. Every hand goes up, for everybody knows it is Christmas. "Then, David, you may write on the blackboard, 'Next Saturday is Christmas."

"Whose birthday is on Christmas?" A few know, but the others are not sure. So that is written on the blackboard by the teacher, and erased and rewritten by one of the pupils.

"Are we all happy on Christmas day?" All are sure of that, and we hear, "Yes," "yes," "yes."

"What do we do on Christmas?" "We eat turkey."

"What else do we eat?" Then each one gives an article of food that is eaten on that day until we have the whole dinner. How do they know what they will have? Some of them guess by what they had a year ago Christmas; others have seen some of the groceries come into the yard in the wagons and, perhaps, some have seen some of the preparations being made in the kitchen. Most of the boys have seen the turkeys come. They know just how many there are.

"Were the turkeys large?" "Yes, they were large and fat."

"What else happens on Christmas?" "Santa Claus comes. We get presents. We give presents." "Must we study on Christmas?" "No."

While this lesson is progressing, there will be some hard words to stop and drill on, such as "Christmas," "study," "turkey," "large," etc. In a lesson like this, the children can give the teacher some information. One boy said that there were more turkeys this year than last. The teacher asked "Why?" "Because there are more pupils in school this year." So the idea of more and less can be brought out. The cost of the turkeys is asked. Perhaps no one knows, but all can easily find out. "If there were two turkeys for each table, how many turkeys must

there be for —— tables in your dining room?" They study that out. Here are two more difficult words "dining room" and "table."

After this lesson has been copied, two boys play that they are clerks in a grocery store. Then money is given to the children and each child finds that something from that store is needed at his home. They take turns in going to the play store, which is a stand in the corner, and each asks a clerk for what he wants, gives his money and receives his change, then goes back to his seat. New adjectives describing these articles of groceries can be learned, such as: The pieces of celery are "white" and "tender." They are "longer" than the cranberries. The cranberries are "round" and "red." As to how much ground can be covered depends, of course, upon the class.

During the day some children have carelessly dropped paper or pencils on the floor. The teacher tells the child to pick them up, perhaps several times before he understands. Then the room grows warm and she asks some one to open the window. Perhaps it takes five minutes for the child to grasp what the teacher says, but it is not time lost. Perhaps the teacher needs something from another room: "—, go and ask Miss — for the globe." All these little things take time, but after all it is the little things that count, especially as the child is being prepared to go out into the world and shift for himself.

When one looks back a year and realizes how much each child has progressed in that time, one feels that there is more encouragement than discouragement in the work, but there certainly is no work under the sun that is so good to develop patience.

THE AURAL DEPARTMENT.

This department was organized in the Ohio School for the Deaf about two years ago. Mrs. Sites, the teacher, received her special training for this work with Dr. and Mrs. Gillespie, in their progressive school in Omaha, Neb., where this method is used almost entirely. Aural signifies not only education and development of the hearing, but a strong combination of hearing and voice. The oral training is only made the more effective by being able to depend somewhat upon the hearing. The methods used are various. Object lessons, memory exercises, individual work, gymnastics, and in short everything that will inspire and help to awaken and encourage the pupil to help himself. A class tube



MARGARET LONG, Fourth Primary.

LOUISE J. COLMERY Fifth Primary.

IRENE BOGGS, Sixth Primary, Oral.

CAROLINE M. FEASLEY, Fifth Primary.

MINNIE B. YOUNG, Fifth Primary.

LIDA KINSELL, Sixth Primary.

BESSIE HUNTER, Sixth Primary.

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PHOTO BY BAKER.

and a single tube are used as helps in the hearing of a new lesson or word, but after the pupils have a fair vocabulary of words at command, they learn others more easily, as the hearing continually improves by use and education, and all the means used to help them grow strong in the spirit of wanting to learn as others do. The success in this department has been marvelous, and it is no uncommon remark to hear from visitors, "These children are surely not deaf," when hearing them talk and read and even sing; seeing them show almost the same wideawake interest that hearing children do.

There are pupils in this department who, two years ago, could scarcely be made to understand at all through the hearing, but who can now understand the teacher half the distance across the school room, and their talking has equally improved. A system of merits as a "Try Company," which effort leads to a place upon the Roll of Honor, is used to help encourage and inspire to greater effort. All the inspiration that can be given to the deaf is necessary to encourage them to be anxious to learn, as others do who have not been deprived of their hearing.

SUPERINTENDENT JONES ON SYSTEMS.

The relative merits of the manual and oral methods have been the subject of much controversy among educators of the deaf throughout the country. In a recent address to the teachers of the Institution, Superintendent Jones handled the question in a concise and forcible manner, and announced his own policy in the following language:

I think if we all had the same definitions for the same terms, much of the acrimony which passes between the friends of the various methods would disappear from the discussions. There are three distinct schools recognized by the profession: The first school uses the sign and manual method. The second uses the pure oral method. The third uses the combined system, which has two divisions, one where the manual pupils are given practice each day in learning speech and speech-reading by the so-called "articulation plan," or "half hour-plan," and the other where the oral pupils are taught no signs or manual spelling in school, but who associate with the sign pupils and learn from them their easy and rapid method of communication. The first method defines itself and only needs to be discussed as to its prac-

tical use in educating the child and its benefit to the child after its school days are past. In my opinion the deaf child of average mind will not learn so thoroughly the written language, and consequently will not be able to understand so readily and completely what it reads in the preparation of its daily lessons, and therefore will not be educated to such a degree in the first ten years of its school life. I am glad to say, however, that my association with deaf persons in this Institution and elsewhere who have had the privilege of the higher education in the College at Washington and other schools and who have been educated entirely by the sign and manual method, has shown me that they have become as proficient in English as any hearing-speaking persons; that they understand as completely the English language and are able to express thought in as pure English as the graduates of our best colleges. But I would not recommend to the parents of deaf children that their education be conducted entirely by signs and manual spelling if the children could be taught successfully in any other way, because but few of them have the opportunity of taking the college course when their common school work is finished, and they would thus be deprived of the ability to speak.

I believe, however, that the pleasure to be derived by a deaf person from the use of signs and manual spelling is immeasurable, especially when their associations are with others who know the language, whether speaking persons or mutes. I have watched with much pleasure the fixed attention of four hundred children while a sermon or other discourse was being delivered and have received from them the assurance that they had understood all of it.

I have noticed that in a community where there is an educated deaf-mute, many hearing friends learn the sign language and manual spelling so that his association is not so isolated and unsatisfactory as many people seem to think it is. I, therefore, consider the sign language a desirable vehicle of communication for any deaf person, and I should regret to see any deprived of it.

The second method, or the pure oral, requires that deaf children be taught speech and speech-reading and educated by these to the exclusion of any manual or sign assistance, the object being to force the child to depend entirely upon speech by mouth for all communication with other persons. If there be any such thing as pure oralism, this is what it means. I am sure that we can all agree that a child would learn both speech and speech-reading



OLIVIA BRUNING, A Intermediate, Oral.
ANNA M. PROTZMAN, Sixth Primary, Aural.

LETITIA DOANE, Second and Fourth Primary, Oral. LEONCE A. ODEBRECHT, High School.
KATHRYN F. SITES, Fourth Primary, Aural.
LOUISE M. GREENER, Fifth Primary, Oral.

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under such training more rapidly and more perfectly than if it depended one-half upon signs and manual spelling. But we do not, and cannot, all agree, that all or even a majority of deaf children can be taught in this way successfully. I have yet to see the first deaf person who has been educated under the pure oral system, and is not almost an expert in manual spelling and signs, and I have seen some of the best and brightest pupils from the best oral schools in the United States. I could not see that their knowledge of the manual interfered in the least with their practice of speech. They were thus quite at home not only with hearing people, unacquainted with signs, but also with mutes who knew no other language. It seems to me that the children in the Ohio School would be at a great disadvantage and would be deprived of much of their pleasure if they had no medium of communication except by mouth, no matter how skilful they might be in speech and speech-reading. At their play, on the ball ground, in the tennis courts, in chapel, and everywhere except at school they would suffer. It will be seen from this that I do not think the pure oral practicable in an institution like this.

So, if I do not believe in a pure manual or in a pure oral method, I must necessarily favor the combined system, and so I do, that is, one kind of the combined. I do not believe in the "half-hour" or articulation plan. I believe it is the proper thing for us to place every child who enters this school and has any promise of speech whatever, in an oral class, and to teach him to speak and to read speech from the lips; and as far as his communication with his teacher and classmates is concerned, he shall depend upon these altogether. I feel it is our duty to cultivate and stimulate a sentiment for oral work among the children to the end that they will make the most practical use of all the speech they have. It is our duty to see that the sign manual language which they naturally learn from the associates at play does not in any sense prove an injury to them in language work and speech, but a help.

To the pure oralist who will think we are putting a stumbling block in the way of speech by permitting the oral children to learn the manual in their association with others, we say, "Come and see our first year's work, and hear how well our children talk and see them read speech." To the pure manualist who thinks we have gone after a fad, we say, "Come and see." We have made no arrangements for a failure. We propose to succeed.

Success has abundantly crowned this year's effort. It requires earnest work and constant attention, but that is what we are here for. We owe it to these children, and we owe it to ourselves to do all we can, to fit them for the fullest enjoyment of life when they leave the Institution.

The children who remain in the sign and manual classes will be taught largely by the manual spelling. I think this is the best way for learning language, since it gives the child the natural order of the English sentence all the time and will answer in a measure for the manual pupil what speech does for the oral pupil. Such is our policy. May it ever prove a blessing to the children who come to us!

Articulation has been taught at the Ohio School since 1869. Up until within the past two years the "half-hour" system has prevailed. This consisted of giving all the pupils a short period of instruction each day in talking and lip-reading. Regular oral classes extending to all grades now form an integral part of the school work. A new pupil on arriving at the Institution undergoes a series of tests to see whether he gives promise of learning to talk. If he responds to the tests, he is placed in an oral primary class, and he is taught by this method up through the various grades until his school life closes. Should he wholly lack the power of speech he is assigned to the manual department. A new pupil is also tested for hearing by means of bells and whistles, and if the results are satisfactory he is placed in the aural department. Out of first-year pupils received at the Institution in 1896 very nearly 60 per cent. were placed in the oral school.

Following is the present force of instructors: Robert Patterson, Principal; Lida Mansur, Supervising Teacher of Speech; Leonce A. Odebrecht, Robert P. McGregor, High School; Olivia Bruning, A Intermediate, Oral; Benj. Talbot, A Intermediate; Augustus Greener, B Intermediate; Albert H. Schory, C Intermediate; Ella A. Zell, D Intermediate; Mary Grimes, D Intermediate, Oral; Ralph H. Atwood, First Primary; James M. Steward, Second Primary; Letitia Doane, Second and Fourth Primary, Oral; William H. Zorn, Second Primary; Louise M. Greener, Virginia E. Leggett, Fifth Primary, Oral; Lulu J. Stelzig, Bessie Edgar, Fannie B. Walker, Third Primary; Maggie Long, Fourth Primary; Mary E. Bancroft, Fourth Primary; Louise Colmery,



GRADUATION DAY SCENE.

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Fifth Primary; Kathryn F. Sites, Fourth Primary, Aural; Eliza O'Harra, Fifth Primary, Oral; Minnie M. Young, Fifth Primary; Bessie Hunter, Sixth Primary, Oral; Carrie M. Feasley, Fifth Primary; Elsie Kenney, Sixth Primary; Lida Kinsell, Sixth Primary; Irene Boggs, Sixth Primary, Oral; Anna Protzman, Sixth Primary, Aural; Ernest Zell, Art Teacher; Maria Lerch, Teacher of Physical Culture.

The Art Department of the Institution as it now exists was established in September, 1896. It was opened with twenty-five studio pupils who are given a lesson for an hour twice every week. Besides half-hour lessons are given twice a week in all the class rooms except in the fifth and sixth primaries. Charcoal drawing, water color painting, pen and ink and pencil sketching are engaged in by the pupils this year. Anson K. Cross' national drawing method is used in the school, being found simple and helpful to the pupils. Drawing leads the pupils to see the beauty and form of nature. In the fall of 1893, Miss Julia King was employed as a teacher of drawing, but soon resigned, and Miss Alice Schille was appointed to fill the vacancy for the remainder of the year. There was no art teacher till 1896, when Mr. Ernest Zell, who

studied at the Columbus Art School, and is a graduate of the Cincinnati Art Academy, was appointed. He is a graduate of the Institution of the class of '92.

One of the recent departures in school work is the teaching of physical culture. Two classes of boys and two of girls, aggregating in all about 200 pupils, receive daily instruction in marching, drilling and in simple gymnastic movements. The classes are composed of the younger pupils, below the age at which work in the shops begins. The object of this training is not only to promote health, but to improve the general deportment. The annoying habit to which boys are usually addicted, of shuffling the feet when walking, is early remedied by this training. Maria Lerch, the instructor, is a pupil of Dr. Anderson, of Yale College, and the system employed is known as the American.

The rules governing the educational department provide that at the end of each school year such pupils as have completed the work in any grade satisfactorily will be promoted to the next higher grade. The average grade for the promotion shall be 65. When a pupil has satisfactorily completed the work in the Twelfth grade he or she will be graduated and given a high school diploma.

INDUSTRIAL DEPARTMENT.

Long before the idea of manual training had been adopted by modern schools and colleges, a knowledge of various trades was taught at the Ohio School for the Deaf. The object sought was to provide pupils with an occupation by which they might earn their bread upon going out into active life. While this has been realized to a large extent, the good thus accomplished is doubtless overshadowed by the general benefits conferred in teaching pupils the use of tools and the principles of handicrafts as a means of developing their minds and directing their energies into healthful channels, though they may make no direct use of the technical skill thus acquired in the pursuit of a livelihood.

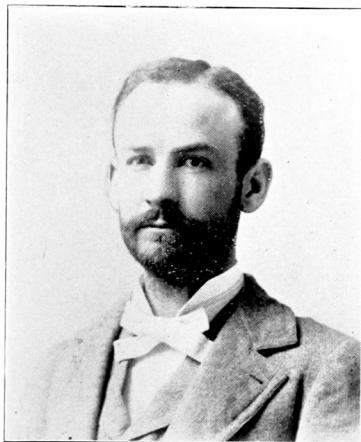
The regular mechanical branches taught at the Institution are shoemaking, printing, bookbinding, carpentering, tailoring

and dressmaking. Pupils over 14 years of age are required to spend two hours a day receiving instruction in one of the four trades named. The choice of craft, in the case of the boys, is optional with the pupil or his parents. During the course of his school life a pupil may change from one trade to another, acquiring some knowledge of several branches. Each industry is divided into classes. A rotary system is employed, one set of pupils doing shop work at certain hours one week and being in school during the corresponding period of the next week. The full course of instruction for each trade covers a period of five terms.

The industrial department about which the greatest interest centers is the printing office. Here at various periods during the past thirty years many of the brightest minds of the school have

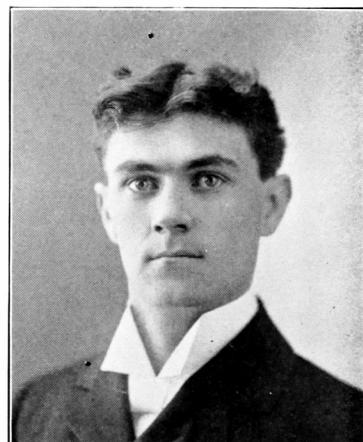
been grounded in the rudiments of the art preservative of all arts. Like all of the industrial branches, the work of the pupils in the printing office is turned to practical account. The Ohio Chronicle, the organ of the Institution and of the alumni, is printed weekly during the school year. It is ably edited by Principal Robert Patterson, and is one of the best periodicals of its class in the United States. The Chronicle is a five-column folio. The inside pages are filled with incidents of school life and personal

ficials and the stationery and blanks used in the latter's various departments. Pupils are thus instructed in both newspaper and job work. Many excellent printers have been turned out from this office. The present instructor and foreman is Clarence Charles, a graduate of the school, who has filled the position since 1890, succeeding Edward J. Scott, an able deaf printer, now deceased, who was instructor here for a number of years. This position was formerly attached to the office of the State Super-



CLARENCE W. CHARLES, Foreman Printing Office.
PHOTO BY BAKER.

mention of ex-pupils, the latter being furnished largely by a corps of enterprising correspondents at various points throughout the State. The other two pages are made up of choice miscellany. The Chronicle is always clean and bright and is a welcome visitor to the homes of the widely scattered alumni. The bulletins of the State Department of Agriculture are issued from the Institution printing office, as well as the annual reports of the school of



JOSEPH H. NEUTZLING, Foreman Shoe Shop.
PHOTO BY BAKER.

visor of Printing, but since 1880 the appointment has been subject to the choice of the Superintendent of the Institution. At the present time there are twenty-one pupils, divided into three classes, receiving instruction in the printing office.

Shoemaking is the oldest and one of the most popular of the industrial branches. The graduates of this department have in times past been among the most prosperous class of ex-pupils.

First started in a small way nearly forty years ago, it is now a large-sized shop, where twenty-seven boys receive instruction, from 250 to 300 pairs of shoes being annually turned out as a result of their work. Both the shop and the factory systems are taught. The department is equipped with a McKay stitching machine and other labor-saving devices. The shoes turned out are stylish and good-fitting. They are issued to the pupils of the Institution as necessity requires. The foreman of the shoe de-

work. The principal output of this department is boxes, or cases, used by the various departments of State in shipping away the bound volumes of reports. Some 3,500 of these boxes are made here annually. Attention is also given to the ordinary repairs of the Institution buildings, and various articles of furniture used in the same, such as wardrobes, cupboards and the like, are manufactured. Pupils are permitted to exercise their ingenuity in making various little articles of ornament or utility which



HARRY STARTZMAN, Foreman Carpenter Shop.
PHOTO BY BAKER.

partment is Joseph Neutzling, Jr., a graduate of the shop. He succeeded his preceptor, P. P. Pratt, widely known as a skilled mechanic and instructor, who filled the position for many years, in 1884.

In the carpentering department the pupils receive instruction in the various kinds of woodworking, among which are turning, scroll sawing and furniture making, as well as rougher grades of



AUGUST ODEBRECHT, Foreman Tailor Shop.
PHOTO BY BAKER.

they often send home to admiring friends. Harry Startzman, who has been instructor in the carpenter shop for a number of years, is a skilled cabinet maker and all around woodworker and has turned out some excellent mechanics.

When the tailoring department was started in 1888, under the foremanship of A. Odebrecht, it had but few pupils, but soon the number increased until a class of about thirty, including both

sexes, was receiving instruction. This being considered too many for all to receive proper training, and a dressmaking department having meanwhile been established, the girls were transferred to the latter, as being of more importance to them than tailoring. The number of boys since then has averaged from 20 to 25. During the school year there are made from 70 to 75 suits of clothing, besides a great deal of mending being done. Stacks of small jackets and trousers are sent to the tailor shop to

pleasant front rooms on the D floor, overlooking the lawn. The best class of work turned out here presents a very handsome, stylish appearance. It consists largely of dresses for the children, made from the finer fabrics. When there is not enough work of this character to keep the pupils in practice, garments from teachers and sometimes from friends of the latter are accepted, a nominal price being charged for the service rendered. This department is under the direction of Miss Maud Wheeler, a

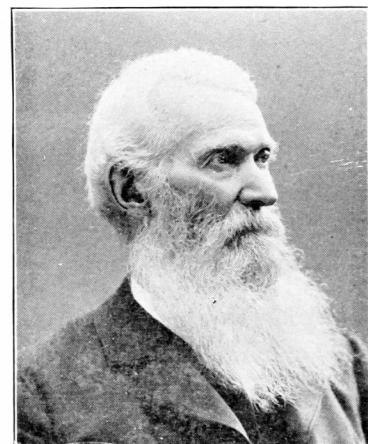


GEORGE C. SCHMELTZ, Foreman Book Bindery.

PHOTO BY BAKER.

receive attention. Most of the boys are reported as doing well at this trade, and Mr. Odebrecht hears from time to time of his graduates who are successfully following the occupation in other cities and earning good wages.

Unlike the other industrial departments, which are grouped together under one roof, in the rear of the main edifice, the dressmaking school is carried on in the Institution building, occupying



M. C. LILLEY, Thirty Years Foreman of Bindery.

PHOTO BY BAKER.

competent modiste. Adjoining the dressmaking school proper is a large sewing room, in which are made gingham and calico garments, aprons and other articles of wearing apparel. The work of mending garments is also extensively carried on here, as is also that of making linen and bedding for the dormitories. All girls over thirteen are given instruction, mending being the first work to which they are assigned.

The State Bindery, although under the control of the Supervisor of Public Printing, is really a part of the industrial system of the Institution. It was established in 1867, and has always been open to the pupils who desired instruction in this trade. The employes are largely made up of ex-pupils. The bindery occupies a long two-story building in the northeast corner of the grounds, being separated only by a driveway from the other shops. The output of the bindery is made up wholly of State documents, which in 1897 amounted to 1,354,904 documents. Of this number 200,000 were bound books and the remainder pamphlets. The reports and bulletins of State departments and institutions are brought here for binding. The enactments of the State Legislature, issued biennially, comprise an edition of about 30,000. The class of work turned out is plain but substantial, and the product of the bindery, in the form of various statistical documents, finds its way into government libraries all over the world. In the ruling department blanks of various kinds used in the business of the different departments of State, are executed. Many of them, such as tally sheets and insurance forms are very complicated.

Ths present force of employes averages about forty, of whom twenty-seven are former pupils of the Institution. Both sexes are represented, the work of folding being largely performed by

girls. The bindery has a capacity of about 1,000 bound books per day. It is equipped with modern machinery. Under the competent management of George C. Schmelz, who succeeded the late M. C. Lilley, for thirty years foreman, and who has himself been connected with the bindery since 1869, the work is carried on with economy to the State and with satisfactory results in giving congenial employment to many ex-students. The relations between the deaf and the hearing are pleasant. The building is well lighted and the basement is equipped with bath rooms for the use of the employes. The bindery has always been a favorite place with the deaf people seeking employment. Many who have since won success in other occupations have worked here at some period. On account of the comparatively small demand for bookbinders, the trade has of late years fallen into disrepute among pupils, and the number applying to the bindery for instruction is smaller than formerly.

It is the policy of the present administration that all pupils shall perform a certain amount of work each day. In addition to their duties in the sewing room, girls over thirteen years old are required to iron for a period once a week in the laundry. Girls under thirteen assist in washing dishes and in sweeping and cleaning. Boys under fourteen years assist the matrons and boys' supervisor in light work of various kinds.

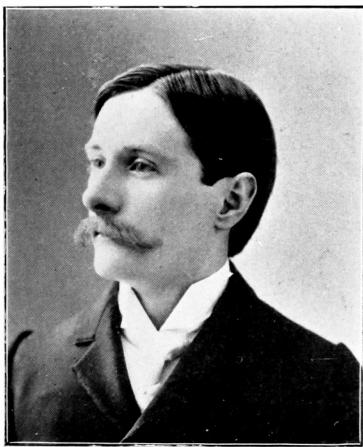
INNER LIFE OF THE INSTITUTION.

The care and direction of nearly five hundred children, a large per cent. of whom are of a tender age, under one roof during twenty-four hours of the day and seven days of the week, is a problem which when reflected upon, assumes considerable magnitude. The physical welfare alone of such an army of juvenility would seem a stupendous responsibility, but when it is known that proper bodily care is, in a sense, only incidental to the higher purposes of intellectual and moral development, and that all three of these objects are quietly and effectually carried out from day to

day, a feeling of admiration is experienced for the system which accomplishes such results.

The governing power thus exemplified is in its true sense difficult of explanation. It comes of no one man or set of men, but has grown out of the life of the Institution itself. Each succeeding administration, profiting by the ever-accumulating sum of knowledge, pertaining to this branch of educational work, has helped to carry it on to a higher degree of efficiency, and this must continue to be the case as long as conscientious and progressive

persons are placed in charge of the chief offices of the school. While all have worked to the same end, every Superintendent possesses a policy at least in the minor affairs of his office which is more or less his own and may have a different conception from that of any of his predecessors concerning the relative importance of the many duties that press upon his attention. This chapter having to do wholly with the present force of officers and assistants, the chief interest centers about the manner in which Superintendent Jones daily employs his time.



J. A. BURGOYNE, Physician.

His first official act of the morning is to go to the pupils' dining room in time for the breakfast hour. His presence here is to see that the food has been well prepared and that all the pupils are properly served—a matter upon which he lays great stress. Incidentally he notes the table manners and general deportment of the pupils. After eating his own breakfast a half hour later, he goes to his office, when the morning's mail claims his attention.

This consists largely of letters from parents regarding the progress and welfare of their children, and is often quite heavy. The dictating of replies to letters, followed by the making out of the day's purchasing order, one copy of which goes to the Steward and the other to the Storekeeper, usually sees the morning well advanced. Such time as remains before the dinner hour is spent on a visit to the shops, the schools or some other portion of the Institution. In case of any serious sickness a call is always made at the hospital. Noontime again finds the Superintendent in the children's dining room, where, in fact, he makes a point of being present at every meal. The afternoon is spent much like the morning at office work and in rounds of inspection. Between supper time and the evening study hour, Superintendent Jones is in his office for the purpose of receiving pupils who for any reason may wish to speak with him. The foregoing, in brief, is the ordinary routine pursued by the present head of the Institution. It is as a matter of course, subject to frequent interruptions and changes. Numerous matters, often trivial in themselves, but having an important bearing on the general welfare of the Institution are constantly coming up to be passed upon.

The relations between the Superintendent and the pupils, particularly the smaller ones, are charmingly unconventional. Any time of the day the former may be compelled to lay aside the weightiest matter for the purpose of sharpening a pencil or tying up a sore finger for some little one who prefers his assistance or sympathy to that of any other. He is also made the confidant of innumerable little incidents of home life, accounts of which have been received by pupils in letters, and which they find a pleasure in repeating. Such advances are always met with kindness and a show of interest.

Some important improvements about the Institution have been carried out under Superintendent Jones. The dormitories have been equipped throughout with new iron beds. Protection against fire has been increased by a new pumping device which will throw a stream of water fifty feet above the towers, and 800

feet of new hose have been put into use about the buildings. Other innovations have been the adding of a dry house and a fan to the laundry, the latter greatly contributing to the health and comfort of the employes in carrying off the hot impure air; the overhauling of the heating apparatus and the repainting of the building, which has included all of the interior except the dormitories, school rooms and halls. The front elevation of the building has also been given an attractive coat of paint. A number of matters forming part of the routine work of the Institution have been rearranged and simplified.

In addition to the chief official of the Institution there may be seen seated at a desk in the executive room, at 7 o'clock in the morning, or shortly thereafter, a man whose striking characteristics are a strong intellectual face and a peculiar alertness of manner. This personage is Prof. Robert Patterson, for twenty-seven years a teacher at the Institution, and since 1880 the Principal of its schools. Prof. Patterson's duties are confined chiefly to the educational department. Usually his attention is claimed immediately upon arrival by one or more of the thirty-two teachers under his authority who have some matter connected with their work to lay before him. After seeing to the proper beginning of the school day, he divides his time as circumstances will permit. School rooms have to be visited, work must be prepared in advance for teachers, and papers and reports inspected and passed upon. Frequently during the day he is called upon to discipline pupils and to meet numerous other little contingencies that arise. During recess his time is usually taken up in issuing supplies from the adjoining stationery room to the teachers who gather in the office.

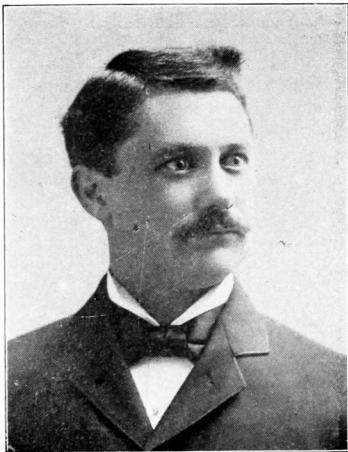
In all his duties, the Principal is under the general direction of the Superintendent. Occupying the same office these officials are mutually helpful. Prof. Patterson relieves the Superintendent on Saturday afternoons and is placed in charge during the absence of the latter on other occasions. During the summer vacations he assists Superintendent Jones in registering pupils for the

ensuing year, in making up the Year Book, in compiling reports and in laying out the general line of work for the coming session. In the line of special duties during the school year Prof. Patterson edits the Chronicle and gives instruction in the sign language one evening each week to new teachers. He has charge of the daily chapel services and must alternate with the other male teachers in officiating. On all holidays he is required to lecture to the pupils.

Credit for much of the success attending the work of the Institution is due to its competent and devoted force of teachers. The average of qualifications is high. The relations between teacher and pupil is closer than in the ordinary day school. The number of scholars assigned to each room is smaller, permitting of a more intimate association and a more thorough knowledge of individual characteristics. The very nature of the work demands, on the part of the instructor, a heart as well as a head service. Six of the teachers, including Principal Patterson, are ex-pupils of the school. The associations of the teachers with each other are, as a rule, fraternal and harmonious. They meet together once a month with the Superintendent in the library to exchange ideas. The law forbids teachers living at the Institution. One or two formal social functions are usually given in the building, under their auspices, during the school year. The teachers come in contact with each other daily at chapel, and they make the morning and afternoon recess periods occasions of pleasant social intercourse in the office, parlors, library and front hallway.

The Institution building consists of four floors. The first story or basement is known as A floor, and the others, respectively, as B, C and D floors. Perpendicularly the building is divided in its centre by a distinction of sex, the boys' side being on the east and the girls' side on the west. Both sides are classified into what is known as "divisions," there being one each for the B, C and D floors. A division consists of a dormitory, a sitting room and a lavatory. These constitute the living quarters of the pupils. The smaller pupils are lodged on the B floor, the boys in

the east and the girls in the west wing. The more advanced pupils are assigned to the C floor and the highest grade to the D. Each of the six divisions is in charge of a matron whose names and assignments are as follows: Emma Green, Girls' B; Mary Schenck, Boys' B; Louise Berry, Girls' C; Maggie Glenn, Boys' C; Maria Cross, Girls' D; Kate Fuson, Boys' D. Every matron is responsible for the care of the pupils in her division, in the mat-



KIRK KENNEDY, Steward's Clerk.

PHOTO BY BAKER.

ter of promptness in attendance to duties, general conduct out of the school room, personal cleanliness and condition of clothing. Those in charge of divisions make daily reports to Mrs. Jones, the chief Matron. The matter of a new pair of shoes, a new garment, or other purchase necessary to the comfort of a pupil is referred to Mrs. Jones, who makes a requisition for the same upon the Superintendent. An account is carried with each child and the bill presented to the parents. Attached to the Matron's department are

the hospitals, one for each of the two wings of the building, and under charge of trained nurses, Ada Metcalf being assigned to the care of the male patients, and Margaret Fitzgibbons to the females. The hospital rooms are isolated from the dormitories, great care being taken to prevent the spread of infectious diseases. If a child's condition becomes alarming its parents are at once notified. S. B. Bashor, the boys' attendant, and Anna Lowery, the girls' attendant, are under the authority of the Matron. These officials look after the department of the pupils in a general way. The former wears the uniform and badge of a police officer and has the power of making arrests. He exercises a surveillance over the grounds during the daytime and prevents outside persons from interfering with the pastimes of the pupils or from usurping their rights. Another assistant to Matron Jones, Miss Deborah Evans, aids in the general performance of duty attaching to that office.

The Institution is regarded as one of the attractions of the city and thousands of strangers visit it annually. They are received both in the morning and afternoon. A courteous attendant shows them through a portion of the schools, the rooms being alternated on different weeks so as to apportionate the interruption to the regular work. Visitors are also given a look at the chapel, the dining room, the snowy dormitories and other points of interest. The chief visitors' attendant is Miss Anna Maize, who has held that position for the past six years. The assistant attendant is Olga Wittenmier, who also acts as the Superintendent's stenographer.

PUPILS' DAILY ROUND OF LIFE.

At 4:30 in the morning the first start is made in the Institution's daily round of operations. At this hour the night watchman, who patrols the grounds and buildings all during the sleeping hours, awakens the cook. The work of getting breakfast for 500 persons, including pupils and family, requires an early beginning. The cook's assistants come on duty shortly afterward, and

soon the kitchen is a scene of busy preparation. As far as possible everything has been made ready for the morning meal the night before, so there is little confusion or delay.

While operations have been proceeding below, the upper floors have likewise become astir. The watchman calls the assistant matrons, one of whom sleeps in each of the six divisions, at 5 o'clock. The matrons rouse the pupils, all of whom are required to be up by 5:30, and twenty-five minutes later they must be in the sitting rooms of their divisions, washed and combed, awaiting the summons to breakfast. Promptly at 6 o'clock the strikes of a gong, located in the front hallway on the B floor, resounds throughout the building. The matrons form the pupils in line, the smallest in advance, and march them single file to the dining room. The rear halls and stairways are used in passing to from the divisions. In the middle of the dining room a file of male pupils is met by a file of girls of a corresponding size, and thus pared off in twos the pupils march down the main aisle and, branching off to their respective tables, the sexes again separate. After all have taken their places they stand in respectful attention, while one of the pupils, who has been assigned to the duty, mounts a platform and says grace in the sign language. The entrance into the dining room forms one of the most attractive sights of the Institution, and illustrates the system and discipline which prevails. It is often witnessed by visitors who are admitted from the front hallway, and who retire when the pupils take their seats.

The matrons preside at the tables, seeing that the pupils are served impartially and that proper deportment prevails. Table etiquette is made the subject of a series of rules, the enforcement of which gives the pupils the stamp of good breeding, that is carried out into active life.

The pupils are marched back to their divisions in an orderly manner, after which the work of putting the dormitories in order begins. The boys as well as the girls make their own beds and perform the sweeping, under the direction of the matrons.

The non-resident employes of the Institution, which includes the force of instructors, begin to arrive as early as 6:45. The shop foremen must be on duty at that hour, and the teachers in the school rooms are required to be at their posts five minutes before the opening of the session, to see that the rooms are properly ventilated and everything in readiness for beginning the day. The first work commences in the shops and school rooms at 7:15. The matrons see to it that the pupils are promptly on hand. The first session lasts until 9:15. After a recess of ten minutes the pupils go again to their divisions, from which, five minutes later, they are marched to chapel services.

The latter covers a period of fifteen minutes, all teachers and pupils being present unless excused on account of special reasons. The male teachers take turns in conducting these services. School and shop work follow until 11:45. The pupils go again to their divisions, from which they march at 12 M. to dinner. The time from 12:30 to 1:20 p. m. is given over to recreation, much of it being spent, when weather permits, in outdoor games. School convenes again at 1:30 p. m., and lasts until 4 p. m., a ten minutes' recess being taken at 2:45. Instruction in the shops is carried on from 1:30 p. m. to 4 p. m. Recreation follows until 4:45 p. m., when the pupils go to their divisions, to prepare for supper, which is ready at 5 o'clock. This meal is followed by recreation until 6:25. At 6:30 the evening study begins, lasting until 7 with the B pupils, 7:30 with the C pupils, 7:45 with the D pupils, and 8 with the advanced classes. The study is conducted in the sitting rooms of the several divisions. On the B floor the pupils are under the supervision of the matrons, but in the other divisions the presence of teachers is required. The duty falls to the latter in rotation, the same set of teachers officiating for a week at a time. The male teachers perform this service in the boys' divisions and the females in the girls. At the conclusion of the study prayers are conducted by the teachers, during which the pupils stand with hands folded behind them. Bedtime follows study, the hours being as follows: B, 7:00; C, 7:30; D, 8:00; advanced classes, 8:30.

Officers' meals and bedtime follow thirty minutes later than the hours assigned to pupils.

On Saturday the time of rising and breakfasting is a half hour later. There is no school, but shop work is carried on in the forenoons. The afternoon is devoted to recreations of various kinds. Advanced class pupils have the privilege of going about the city, and other pupils are given that liberty at the discretion of the Superintendent.



J. K. POLLARD, Late Steward.
PHOTO BY BAKER.

The rising and breakfast hours for Sunday are the same as those of Saturday. The usual housework is performed. Chapel service begins at 9:15 and lasts for a period not to exceed forty-five minutes. There is a period of study from 10:30 to 11:15 and dinner is served at 12:30. Sunday school is held from 2:30 to

3:15. All teachers are required to attend and take charge of their classes, the same as upon week days. Services are held in the school rooms and the instruction imparted is laid down in the regular printed covers of study for the year. The Christian Endeavor Society, conducted by the pupils and composed of both sexes, meets from 6:30 to 7:30 in the evening. The day is interspersed with periods of recreation of an appropriate character.

The association with each other of the boys and girls is a matter of much significance, since out of it grows the future domestic happiness of a very large per cent. of the pupils. The forming here of life attachments, resulting eventually in marriage, may be said to be the rule, rather than the exception. All forms of social intercourse between the sexes which tend to develop true manliness and womanliness are encouraged by the officials, within such bounds as will not interfere with ordinary duties. In addition to the holiday privileges, each floor gives one or more evening socials during the session. The boys and girls of the advanced grade often pass short intervals in each other's society in the library, at the discretion of the Superintendent.

The meetings of the "Clonian Literary Society" give opportunity for social enjoyments. This society was organized in 1869 by pupils of the upper classes, having for its object improvement in sign elocution, composition and debate. It has always remained a flourishing organization, including in its membership the very flower of the Institution. It has a private library of something like 300 volumes. There is a Crandon Club, composed of the smaller boys, and a Sarah Perry Club, made up of young girls. The latter society is named in honor of a former teacher, who, at her death, in 1879, left a legacy of \$100, the income to be devoted to the purchase of juvenile books. The Society of Christian Endeavor, which meets Sunday evenings, has its social side here as elsewhere.

SPECIAL DAYS.

The second Wednesday of September, on which school begins, is one of the red letter days of the year. The scenes attend-

ing it are a mixtur of the ludicrous and the pathetic. The entire force of the Institution is drafted into service in taking care of the arrivals. Some of the teachers are sent to the railway station, to see that none of the pupils get lost after alighting from the trains, and others are posted on the steps of the building, in the halls, in the office, and at other points where they can be utilized to advantage. The rules of the school forbid the receiving of any pupils before the beginning of the term and declare against delin-



MAUD WHEELER. Instructress in Dressmaking.

quents. The great bulk of the school, however, gets in on the opening day, arriving on all trains. The confusion of such an event can be imagined.

As an offset against the pleasant incidents of reunions among the experienced pupils, who naturally drop back into school life, there is the care of perhaps fifty or sixty first-year arrivals, feeling strange and helpless in their new surroundings, notwithstanding the fact that they are accompanied by parents and friends.

Although their names are placed upon a register, they have as yet no real identity and must have a tag pinned to their sleeves, which they are obliged to wear until they develop a personality. The parting between parents and these forlorn little ones, who are forced by the exigencies of procuring an education to be exiled at such a tender age from the home roof is usually a touching occasion. Often it is followed by a period of homesickness for the child, but soon it begins to feel the force of the sympathy and love which lies at the heart of the Institution and to find a recompense for home associations in the companionship of fellow pupils.

The terms of admission to the Institution are free. Parents are expected to defray traveling expenses, to provide suitable clothing, and to place on deposit at the Institution five dollars to cover postage and other little incidental expenses which the child may be forced to incur. Anything that may be lacking in the way of clothing is provided by the Institution upon the arrival of the pupil and charged to the parents. If the latter are unable to meet the expense it is charged up to the county in which they reside.

The holidays set down for observance on the yearly calendar of the Institution are Thanksgiving Day, Christmas, New Year's, Lincoln's Birthday, Washington's Birthday, Memorial Day, and Picnic Day. All have the same general significance. School is suspended, there is an elaborate dinner, followed by socials in the afternoon, in which the boys and girls are allowed to enjoy each other's society. In the evening a programme, usually consisting of addresses and recitations in the sign language, tableaux appropriate to the occasion, or theatricals, are given in the chapel.

In the year book a separate entertainment committee of six teachers is appointed for each holiday, to co-operate with the pupils in arranging the programme. The Christmas festivities are, of course, the most noteworthy. The vacation consists of only one day and pupils are not allowed to go home. Presents are received from parents and friends, and on Christmas eve a treat of candy and fruit is given the children by the Superintendent, being dispensed from a tree. The bills of fare in the dining room take

on the character of the season and there is the usual social in the afternoon. The crowning event of the occasion is the pantomime given on Chirstmas night. This consists of some drama adapted by one of the teachers, usually himself an ex-pupil, to pantomimic treatment. Preparations are begun weeks ahead, new scenery and mechanical devices, made by ingenious pupils, are added to the stage equipment. The wardrobes for the Christmas and other entertainments are supplied by Kampmann, the celebrated Columbus costumer, and add, by beauty and appropriateness, to the artistic character of the production. The Christmas show always calls out a large attendance of ex-pupils from both in and out of the city. The general public, which is always liberally represented, find in their productions a vivid portrayal of feeling. The pantomime work of those participating is usually excellent. The enjoyment which the pupils find in witnessing it is past expression.

Holidays celebrating the birth of America's two great National heroes, Washington and Lincoln, as well as Memorial Day, are made the occasion of instilling into the youthful mind patriotic lessons.

The annual picnic held during the close of the school year is always an enjoyable affair. Street cars are chartered to transport pupils and teachers to some park about the city, and the day is spent at games and in delightful social intercourse. As in the case of the fixed holidays the programme is arranged in advance by a committee of teachers.

The proudest day of the year, in the minds of both scholars and instructors, is that which witnesses the distribution of diplomas among those who have successfully completed the course of instruction and have earned the distinction which this piece of parchment confers. Parents and friends of the graduates and ex-pupils of the Institution gather in to witness the ceremonies. Usually the occasion is graced by the presence of the Chief Executive of the State, the Board of Trustees and other dignitaries. The exercises, consisting of addresses and the conferring of honors, is followed by the planting of the class ivy in front of the build-

ing, a ceremony which is religiously observed each year. Graduation day occurs on the second Tuesday in June. It marks the closing of the session. The day following is known as Home-going day. Arrangements have been perfected in advance for the safe transportation of pupils. Conveyances filled with merry, eager boys and girls, happy in anticipation of being reunited to friends and scenes from which they have been separated for long months are whirled away to the trains and the vacation time loneliness settles down upon school rooms and dormitories.

SUBSISTENCE DEPARTMENT.

Ida M. Moore, the Housekeeper, has served the Institution in her present capacity for six years. Her time is wholly taken up in duties pertaining to the kitchen and dining room. Once a week, under the direction of Superintendent Jones, she arranges the pupils' diet for the ensuing seven days. The bills of fare for the entire week are printed together upon one sheet. The following copy gives an idea of the substantial boarding which is furnished the pupils of the Ohio School:

SUNDAY—Breakfast: Steak and gravy, rice, bread, butter, coffee, syrup. Dinner: Roast beef, gravy; mashed potatoes, celery, pickles, pie, bread, butter, syrup. Supper: Canned peaches, cookies, milk, tea, crackers, bread, butter, syrup.

MONDAY—Breakfast: Rolled oats, cold meat, bread, butter, coffee, milk, syrup. Dinner: Beef roast, gravy; potatoes, corn bread, yeast bread, butter, syrup. Supper: Tomatoes, tea, crackers, bread, butter, syrup.

TUESDAY—Breakfast: Hash, rice, milk, bread, butter, coffee, syrup. Dinner: Vegetable soup, potatoes, pie, bread, butter, syrup. Supper: Baked beans, prunes, milk, tea, crackers, bread, butter, syrup.

WEDNESDAY—Breakfast: Steak and gravy, fried potatoes, bread, butter, coffee, syrup. Dinner: Pork, cold slaw, potatoes, bread, butter, syrup. Supper: Plum sauce, ginger bread, crackers, milk, tea, bread, butter, syrup.

THURSDAY—Breakfast: Hash, rolled oats, bread, butter, coffee, syrup. Dinner: Beef roast, gravy; potatoes, pie, bread, butter, syrup. Supper: Dried peaches, salad, milk, tea, crackers, bread, butter, syrup.

FRIDAY—Breakfast: Sausage, rice, bread, butter, coffee, syrup. Dinner: Pickled pork, beans, pickles, corn bread, butter, syrup. Supper: Cold beans, apricots, crackers, tea, bread, butter, syrup.

SATURDAY—Breakfast: Hash, rolled oats, bread, butter, coffee, syrup. Dinner (Christmas): Turkey and gravy, mashed potatoes, cranberry sauce, celery, bread, butter, syrup, coffee. Supper: Bologna, apples, bananas, milk, tea, crackers, bread, butter, syrup.

In connection with the variety of food thus shown, it is interesting to note the quantities consumed. The figures herewith given are for a single meal: Apples, 2 barrels; butter, 25 pounds; bologna, 90 pounds; cabbage, 2 barrels; coffee, 15 pounds; crackers, 1 barrel; chickens, 7 dozen; flour, 1½ barrels; milk, 40 gallons; peaches, 20 gallons; prunes, 50 pounds; pork, 250 pounds; potatoes, 1 barrel; dried peaches, 50 pounds; rice, 10 pounds; oysters, 25 gallons; cranberry sauce, 1 barrel; hams, 12; pies, 80. Two beevies are consumed every week and 130 loaves of bread per day are required.

The kitchen is equipped with all modern appliances for preparing food on a large scale, the cooking being done by steam. Attached to the kitchen is a refrigerator room, in which large quantities of food may be preserved for an indefinite period. In the fruit room is kept stores of canned goods put up by the Institution. There was used for this purpose during the past summer 50 bushels of blackberries, 40 bushels of raspberries, 75 bushels of plums, 25 bushels of quinces and 1 ton of grapes. With but

slight variations the same bill of fare applies to all dining rooms, including that of the servants. No food is wasted. That left over from meals is served in another form, and broken victuals are given to one of the charitable institutions of the city, which daily sends for them. The Housekeeper replenishes her pantries and larder as occasion demands by requisitions upon the Storekeeper. Perishable goods are delivered to her direct. To prevent waste and pilfering every article is kept under lock and key, and is inaccessible to anyone except Mrs. Moore. Her force of assistants is made up of cooks, bakers, kitchen help and dining room girls, comprising some fifteen persons.

The Superintendent and his household have their private dining room on the B floor. Adjoining it is the room in which what is termed "the family," take their meals. The latter consists of the other officers and employes above the rank of servant, from fifteen to twenty in all, who are permitted to make their home at the Institution. The members of the Board when in session dine with the Superintendent. Each is assigned to a private guests' room. The Steward's living quarters are on the C floor, immediately above those of the Superintendent. Parents and friends of the pupils are always kindly received, but the rules forbid their entertainment.

BIOGRAPHICAL MENTION OF OFFICERS AND TEACHERS.

PROF. JOHN W. JONES, the present efficient Superintendent of the Ohio School for the Deaf, was born January 25, 1861, near Mineral Springs, Adams County, O. He was reared on a farm and attended the public schools in winter until seventeen years of age, when he began his career as educator. After having taught five terms in the country school and having raised his grade of certificate to the first class, he was elected principal of the village schools of Rome, O. After serving here for one year, he relinquished this position in order to enter college. In 1885 he was graduated with the degree of Bachelor of Science, and in the fall of the same year was elected Superintendent of the Manchester schools, where he remained for ten years, being elected each successive

time without ever having a vote cast against him. During the tenure of his position as Superintendent of these schools, Prof. Jones spent his summer vacations teaching normal schools, preparing teachers for their work, and fitting pupils for college. These schools were first conducted at North Liberty, O., and afterward at Manchester. He also spent a portion of his vacations instructing in teachers' institutes. In 1888 he appeared before the Ohio State Board of School Examiners and was granted a high school life certificate, having successfully passed in twenty-three branches of study. In 1893 he received a degree of Bachelor of Pedagogy from the Ohio University at Athens, at which institution he had taken a post-graduate course. Prof. Jones was re-elected in 1895 to the Superintendency of the Manchester schools for a period of

three years, but before entering upon this term he was called to his present honored position, assuming the duties of his office on 1895.

Before coming to the Institution Prof. Jones was a man of standing and influence in school circles, being recognized as one of the progressive young educators of the State. He has been untiring in his devotion to the interests of the Institution since assuming the reins of authority. During the summer vacation he spends a portion of his time in lecturing at teachers' institutions and conventions, and in this way has given much prominence to the work being accomplished by the Ohio School for the Deaf.

Prof. Jones is a member of the Presbyterian Church, of the Order of Free and Accepted Masons, and of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. In 1885 he was married to Rebecca McFerson, of Mineral Springs. This union has been blessed with three daughters, Marjorie McFerson, Carrie Louise and Rela Pauline, aged 11, 9 and 6 years, respectively.

CORA A. JONES, Matron of the Ohio School for the Deaf, was born May 19, 1861, at Red Oak, Brown County, O. She is the daughter of Adam H. and Rebecca McFerson. Her father was an extensive farmer of Brown County during her childhood, but when she was sixteen years of age he removed to Mineral Springs and became proprietor of the summer and health resort at that point. Miss McFerson attended the public schools of the latter place, and in 1883 was granted a teachers' certificate and taught one term of school, but did not continue at the work on account of ill health. * * *

ROBERT P. McGREGOR, one of the best known educators of the deaf in the country, was born April 26, 1849, in Lockland, Hamilton County, O. While still an infant his father took him to Dayton, O., and leaving him in the care of a brother he departed for Australia. He never returned, and the child grew up without parental love and care.

At the age of seven years an attack of brain fever left him deaf. When twelve years old, he was sent to school at Columbus, O., and in five years completed the course and then returned to Dayton, where he was apprenticed to a printer. But a year at the case proved so unsuitable for him that he was very reluctantly released from his apprenticeship and he started for college at Washington, D. C. There he regained his health completely and graduated in five years with the degree of B. A. in 1872. He has since received the degree of M. A. from the college.

Immediately after his graduation he was called to teach in the Maryland Institution at Frederick, where he remained three years. Resigning, he went to Cincinnati, O., where he established a day school and was appointed principal, a position he held for six years. In 1876

he was married to Miss Hester M. Porter, a teacher in the Maryland Institution.

Receiving, what seemed, an advantageous offer from the Colorado Institution he resigned and went west to Colorado Springs, where he remained a short time and then returned to Ohio, where he was appointed a teacher in the Institution at Columbus, remaining for five years. Resigning, he went to St. Louis, Missouri, to take charge of the day school there as principal. At the end of a year he returned to Ohio and renewed his connection with the Ohio School, where he is still. He has been twice President of the Ohio Deaf-Mute Alumni Association, twice its Secretary, once one of its managers, and is now Secretary of the Board of Managers of the "Home for the Aged and Infirm Deaf."

He was the first permanent President of the National Association of the Deaf, once Chairman of the Executive Committee of that Association, and was Chairman of the Committee on Programs of the meeting in Chicago in 1893, during the World's Congress of the Deaf. He was orator of the Association at the unveiling of the Gallaudet Monument at Washington, D. C., in 1889.

Mr. McGregor was for some years correspondent for various papers, and was editor of the defunct *Silent Press*, and editor-in-chief of the *National Exponent*. He has acted as Episcopalian Lay-reader for many years in Cincinnati and Columbus, O., and in St. Louis, Mo. Mr. and Mrs. McGregor have had four children, of whom but two are living.

One of the distinguishing traits of Mr. McGregor's character is his keen sense of humor, which makes him the life of any social company in which he finds himself. Fond of a joke and quick at repartee, he is always a genial and pleasant companion, and enjoys a wide popularity. He is a vigorous thinker and writer, particularly upon questions affecting his own profession, and never fails to have the courage of his convictions. Prof. McGregor is an expert amateur photographer, a fact of which his home bears evidence, adorned as it is with many specimens of his art, for the most part reproductions of scenes of travel taken during his summer outings. * * *

BENJAMIN TALBOT, one of the oldest and best-known teachers of the Ohio School, was born in Brooklyn, N. Y., May 22, 1827. His youth was spent upon a farm. At an early age he showed a scholarly bent of mind, being unusually apt in mathematics and beginning the study of Latin at the age of nine years. He passed through Bacon Academy, a free school of Colchester, Conn., and at the age of thirteen entered Yale College, being graduated from that institution in 1849, ranking fifth in a class of ninety-four. He was a student at Yale Theological Seminary from 1850

to 1853 and was licensed to preach in 1852. After serving for a short period as a classical teacher at Welliston Seminary, he came to the Ohio School for the Deaf in 1854, remaining until 1863, when he was called to the Superintendency of the Iowa School. He filled this position until 1878, when he returned to the Institution at Columbus as head teacher. In 1882, upon the retirement of Charles S. Perry, Mr. Talbot was made acting Superintendent of the Ohio School, being relieved the following year, when Amasa Pratt was appointed to succeed Mr. Perry. Mr. Talbot has ever since remained a member of the corps of teachers of the Ohio School. During his long residence in Columbus, Mr. Talbot has been prominently identified with church work. Several years ago he wrote a history of local Congregationalism, of which denomination he is a member. He has devoted his life to the education of the deaf and is an able writer and thinker on questions pertaining to this branch of work. In 1859, Prof. Talbot was married to Hattie Bliss, of West Jefferson, O. Six children were born of this union, four of whom are living. His parents were Benjamin Talbot and Nancy Watrous, the former being a merchant. His grandfather, John R. Watrous, was a surgeon in the Revolutionary Army.

* * *

AUGUSTUS BARNEY GREENER is a German by birth, January 8, 1849, being the date of his entrance into the world. The age of 17, that at which he became a pupil of the Institution, found him a resident of Fairfield County, O. Up until 1865, the year previous to this event, he could hear perfectly well, but an attack of spotted fever left him deaf. Mr. Greener's pathway to an education seemed a particularly thorny one. Left an orphan at an early age and being indentured to a citizen of Greencastle, he had received scarcely any schooling, being able to read and cipher a little, but having no knowledge of handwriting. Entering the Institution in September of 1866, he had attended but a few months when school was dismissed on account of an epidemic of typhoid fever, which broke out among the pupils, the latter being returned to their homes in March of 1867. As school was not reassembled until the fall of 1868, Mr. Greener was, therefore, practically 19 years of age before his education began. That he applied himself with such earnestness as to make up for lost time is shown by the fact that he graduated in the high class course in 1872. He then entered the National Deaf Mute College at Washington, D. C., which he attended for three years, but was finally compelled to leave on account of weak eyes. Having learned the trade of bookbinding while at the Ohio School, he accepted a position in the State bindery, here after leaving college, in the spring of 1875. He remained until March of 1876, when he was appointed a

teacher in the Institution by Superintendent Fay, to which work he has since continued to devote his energies.

On June 20, 1876, Mr. Greener was married to Miss Hannah Davis, a teacher at the Institution. This union has been blessed with five children, namely, May, Augustus, Gussie, George and Nellie, all of whom are living except Augustus, who died in infancy. Prof. and Mrs. Greener were among the first members of the Clonian Society. He served as member of the Executive Committee of the Alumni Association and also its Corresponding and Recording Secretary. At the present time he is President of the Society, having been elected in 1895. For a number of years past he has been the regular Ohio correspondent of the New York Deaf Mute Journal and has written a great deal for other papers.

Mrs. Greener graduated at the Institution in 1869 and received a position as teacher, which she continued to hold up until the time of her marriage. Prof. Greener looks upon his loss of hearing as a blessing, rather than a misfortune, since it changed the current of his life and led to his becoming an educated man, instead of remaining in the state of ignorance in which he had passed his early youth

* * *

PROF. R. H. ATWOOD, of the Ohio Institution for the Deaf, first began his connection with the deaf in 1848 by being admitted as a pay pupil in the American Asylum at Hartford, Conn. At the time of his entrance into the school, Dr. Thomas Hopkins Gallaudet had served his immediate connection with it and in his place that earnest Christian teacher, Lewis Weld, was holding the scepter of principalship. Then followed a course of eight years' education under those great teachers: The gentle, eloquent Rae; the strict, pure-minded Camp; the beautiful, lovely Mrs. Bacon; the enthusiastic, animating Keep; the careful, pains-taking, philosophic Porter, and the kind, sympathetic Ayres.

A well-known deaf-mute Journal says of Mr. Atwood:

Just before emerging from the fostering care of his alma mater in 1858, Mr. Atwood in addition to his usual studies, took a normal course under Principal W. W. Turner, to fit him for the profession. He did not accept a position as teacher until after the lapse of six years, although several of his former classmates had preceded him and entered the profession, viz: James Denison, Melville Ballard, Thomas L. Brown and George Wing. In 1864 Mr. Atwood found himself settled in Hartford, a benedict of less than a year's standing, and blessed with a bride whose marked intelligence, cultured graces and engaging manners won for the couple many true friends, among them the late lamented Collins Stone, then Principal of the Hartford School, whose reputation placed him in position to do the most graceful thing. Towards the close of that memorable year (1864) when men in every walk of life were throwing up their trades and professions as they believed for a higher duty—to join the marching armies in the great struggle for the preservation of the Union, many State Institutions suffered from the loss of their well-trained teachers. Ohio was not an exception. Mr. Stone who, previous to his return to Hartford, had been her Superintendent, now received a request from his successor, Geo. L. Weed, to send at once a competent man to fill a sudden vacancy existing there. Mr. Atwood was sent, and to him it was a new start in his life, whetting his ambition to excel in the profession. Among his early associates at the Ohio Institution were some young men who in a comparatively few years

climbed to the top round of the ladder of practical eminence in our educational work: G. O. Fay, E. P. Caruthers, C. W. Ely and C. S. Perry. By the year 1870, after six years in the Ohio Institution, time had wrought many changes. Mr. Fay had become Superintendent and Messrs. Caruthers and Eli were called to similar positions in other States. Mr. Atwood himself received a call with very flattering inducements to Little Rock, Ark., under Superintendent Caruthers, his former Ohio Associate, and an offer of a position for his wife as assistant matron. It was very hard for them to sever their pleasant relations in Ohio; however, the office was accepted. Mr. Atwood gave the new school his best efforts. The next year his wife was transferred to the teaching corps and her class work was eminently successful. The secret of her success lay in her power to awaken interest, in her pleasant facial expression that never failed to carry light into the dark cells where slept the intellect of the mind, and in the beauty, grace and clearness of her signs. The Institution family at this time consisted of Mr. and Mrs. Caruthers, Mr. and Mrs. Atwood, Miss Lois Caruthers, sister of the Superintendent; Miss Jenny Upson, sister of the Matron, and Miss Teat, a cousin of the Caruthers. Isolated as this Institution was then, it was but natural for Mr. Caruthers to wish to have around him only those who had his love and confidence. It formed a happy, lovely family circle, never to be forgotten. The five years Mr. Atwood spent in Arkansas were marked by a series of exciting events, which, though not effecting the educational prosperity, had something to do with the fall term of that year, 1875. Mr. Atwood at one time led a "charmed" life. That was during the State civil war caused by a bitter fight for the Governorship between the two noted men—Baxter and Brooks. It resulted in President Grant sending a detachment of United States troops there to preserve the peace between the contending parties. One day riding on horseback after the Institution mail, Mr. Atwood was ordered to halt by a sentinel. Being deaf, Mr. Atwood did not hear the word "halt," and was pursuing the even tenor of his way, when the stern military uniformed citizen knowing no other duty than this brought to his shoulder his death-dealing instrument to shoot. General Churchill, being near, and recognizing Mr. Atwood, ordered the sentinel not to fire.

In 1875, resigning their positions, Mr. and Mrs. Atwood withdrew from the scene of their labors and returned to the North. This respite from the profession did not lose Mr. Atwood his interest in the welfare of his brethren. He organized several religious societies in New England, and helped to establish the Industrial and Educational School at Beverly, Mass., in conjunction with other distinguished men, among whom was the Rev. Dr. Thomas H. Gallaudet. The year 1880 brought on the resignation of Mr. Atwood as principal of the Beverly School and the acceptance of his old position in the Ohio Institution. He is still there, having been engaged in the progressive welfare and education of the deaf for nearly thirty-three years. The weight of years is yet light upon Mr. Atwood, and he feels, God willing, that he has the strength and usefulness for twenty years more. In recounting the varied successes of his life, Prof. Atwood is deeply indebted to the uplifting friendship and kindly assistance of his old Superintendents and Principals—Collias Stone, George L. Weed, Gilbert O. Fay, Elmore P. Caruthers and Charles S. Perry.

* * *

ALBERT H. SCHORY was born near Minerva, Stark County, O. He is of Swiss descent, both his parents having emigrated from Switzerland. He became deaf in early infancy, and in the fall of 1868 entered the Ohio School for the Deaf, and graduated in June, 1876. He at once went to Gallaudet College, in Washington, D. C., where he took the full classical course and graduated with honors in June, 1881. After his graduation he decided to take up lithographing as an occupation, and was preparing himself for it when, in October, 1881, an offer of a position as teacher came to him from Superintendent Perry of the Ohio School. He accepted it, and has been retained on the corps to this day.

Mr. Schory married on June 24, 1886, Miss Ida May Agnew, of Port Union, Butler County, O., who had been at one time a pupil of his. Three bright children, all boys, have come to bless their union.

Mr. Schory was a member of the Executive Committee of the fifth, sixth, seventh and eighth reunions of the O. D. M. A. D., while of the sixth and seventh reunions he acted as Corresponding Secretary. He was President of the ninth reunion in 1895, and is at present Treasurer of the tenth, and Chairman of the Executive Committee, appointed by the Board of Managers of the Ohio Home for Aged and Infirm Deaf for the direct management of the affairs of the Home.

* * *

WILLIAM HENRY ZORN, teacher, was born at Fremont, O., August 11, 1867. An attack of measles deprived him of his hearing when he was but one year old. He entered the Ohio School in 1874, graduating in 1884. His parents having removed to North Baltimore, O., he spent the next year in that village preparing himself for entering Gallaudet College, at Washington, D. C., where he became a pupil in 1885. He graduated with honors in 1890, and in September of the same year was appointed at the Ohio School, where he still remains. Mr. Zorn is a member of the Board of Managers for the Aged and Infirm Deaf. He was Chairman of the Executive Committee for the 1895 reunion, and is a member of the same committee for the reunion of 1898. Mr. Zorn is unmarried. His father, Phillip Jacob Zorn, a carpenter by occupation, died in 1868. His mother, Mary Catherine, afterward married Martin Hoffmann.

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A. E. EARHART, the present Steward, was born on a Brown County farm. His family were Pennsylvanians, removing to Ohio in 1814. He attended the district schools, and after acquiring an education took up the study of medicine, graduating from Starling Medical College, Columbus, in 1881. He then began the practice of his profession at Fayetteville, O., continuing the same with success up until the time of accepting the office of Steward, January, 1898. Dr. Earhart has always taken an active part in political affairs, and was a recognized leader in his section of the State. He was a Presidential Elector in 1892, and has also been a member of the Republican State Central Committee.

* * *

WILLIAM H. AINSWORTH came to Ohio in 1873, from New York State, to accept the position of Storekeeper at the National Military Home, at Dayton, O. After remaining there for fourteen years, he was appointed to his present position, in 1892, by Governor McKinley, his past experience making him a valuable man as Storekeeper of the Institution. Captain Ainsworth, as he is familiarly known, has a highly-creditable military career. He was a member of the famous 43d New York, Co. K, enlisting at Albany. He saw much hard fighting, being in both Gettys-

burg engagements, at Fredericksburg and in the Wilderness campaign. In the latter, on May 6, 1864, he received a serious wound, the effects of which he carries with him through life. In 1868 he was married to Mary R. Davis. They have a pleasant home on Ohio avenue, Columbus.

* * *

CLARENCE WILTON CHARLES was born in Richland County, O., November 17, 1866. He became deaf, at the age of five years, from spotted fever, and in November, 1875, entered the Ohio School, and graduated in June, 1884. The following autumn he went to Gallaudet College, from which he graduated in 1889. He was immediately appointed a teacher in the Ohio School for the Deaf, and held the position for two years, resigning in 1891 to engage in a more congenial occupation. He took up the printing trade, which he had learned at the school, and worked a few months in a small printing office, when he became an assistant under Edward J. Scott in the printing department of the Ohio School. Upon the resignation of Mr. Scott, in August, 1893, Mr. Charles was promoted to the vacancy.

* * *

JOSEPH NEUTZLING, JR., instructor of shoemaking, is a native of Southern Ohio, Pomeroy being his birthplace, and February 1, 1873, the date on which he began life. His deafness was caused by scarlet fever at the age of ten years. His school life at Columbus covered the period from 1882 to 1891. After graduating he returned to his home at Pomeroy, where he followed the occupation of coal miner for two years. While at the Institution Mr. Neutzling had become thoroughly proficient in the trade of shoemaking, having profited by the competent instruction of Mr. P. P. Pratt for a period of seven years. In 1894, when the latter resigned to accept a position with the Michigan Institution, Mr. Neutzling succeeded to the vacancy, which he has successfully filled for the past three years. Mr. Neutzling was married on January 21, 1897, to Nellie Agnes Dundon, of Columbus. They have an infant son, Ralph Joseph, who was born December 2, 1897. Mr. Joseph Neutzling, Sr., is a carpenter and coal miner of Pomeroy.

The subject of this sketch is fond of athletic sports, being a ball player of no mean ability. While a pupil he played as first baseman of the Independents. He was an earnest worker and always played to win. John Ellis, an ex-steward of the Institution, who was President of the Detroit Club in 1891, took Neutzling with him to that city, where he remained until the club disbanded in the fall, making a good record.

* * *

HARRY STARTZMAN, foreman of carpentering, was born at Cumberland, Md., December 11, 1851. His parents removed to Columbus in

1864, where Harry attended the public schools. He adopted the trade of his father, that of cabinet making, when a boy of 16, and became a proficient mechanic. He served as foreman of a wood-working factory in Columbus, and in 1885, under Governor Foraker, was appointed assistant foreman at the Institution shop, serving over four years. He was reappointed under Governor McKinley as regular foreman. Mr. Startzman was married in 1874 to Amelia Eberhard. They have four children.

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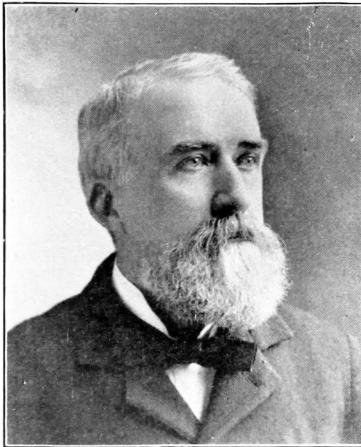
GEORGE C. SCHMELZ, foreman of the State bindery, is a native of Columbus, February 11, 1842, being the date of his birth. Upon the breaking out of the Rebellion, in 1861, Mr. Schmelz enlisted at the first call of the President, as a member of Co. B, 2d Ohio. He served in the Quartermasters' department, Army of the Potomac, and afterward on the gunboats Hastings and Ouichita in 1863-64, and was discharged as quartermaster. His last service was with the 185th Ohio, in 1865. In 1866 he enlisted in the Regular Army and served three years in Co. H, 2d U. S. Infantry, being discharged as Sergeant. Mr. Schmelz's connection with the bindery began in 1869. He served under the Superintendency of the late Captain M. C. Lilley for thirty-four years, twenty years of that time as foreman. Since the retirement of Captain Lilley, five years ago, he has been in full charge. Mr. Schmelz was married to Martha McLaughlin, in 1871.

* * *

M. C. LILLEY, for twenty-seven years Superintendent of the State Bindery, was personally known to a vast majority of living ex-pupils. In the memory of those who have passed through the Institution out into the arena of life perhaps no other figure is so universally familiar. Captain Lilley was born in Virginia in 1819 and came to Columbus in 1831, where he learned the trade of bookbinding. Upon the breaking out of the Mexican war he raised a company and as its commander served until the close of hostilities. The war of the Rebellion again found him at the front with a company of his own organizing, which was attached to the 46th O. V. I. After eighteen months' service, however, his health failed him and he was forced to resign. When the State Bindery was established at the Institution Captain Lilley was selected as Superintendent, which position he continued to hold up until shortly before his death. Many years ago Captain Lilley became partner in a small business enterprise, which grew into what is now known as The M. C. Lilley Co., the largest secret society goods manufactory in the United States. Captain Lilley was universally loved and respected for his many rare traits of character. He reared a large family, a portion of whom reside in Columbus.

PART III.

THE ALUMNI.



Capital City Fact. After that, he learned, mastered and practiced what was then known as the daguerreotype art.

In the fall of 1854, he received a call to come and teach at the Wisconsin School for the Deaf, located at Delavan, where he remained in this capacity till the fall of 1882, when he received another call to Olathe, Kansas, where he taught at the State School for the Deaf till the fall of 1887, when, still another call was received to come to the Iowa School, at Council Bluffs, where he is at present still employed as teacher, assistant editor of the school paper, the Deaf Hawkeye, and as boys' evening supervisor.

Mr. Phillips was married July 25, 1861, at Madison, Indiana, to Miss Celia U. Lord, of Youngstown, O., who is still living, and was one of his classmates at the Ohio School. This matrimonial venture was blessed with five children—all boys—in the full possession of their senses—four

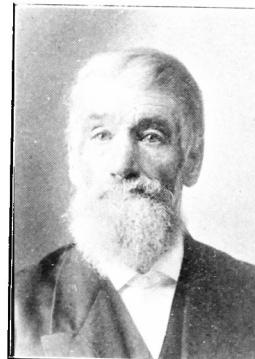
PROF. HIRAM PHILLIPS, now of Council Bluffs, Iowa, was born at Linton Mills, Coshocton County, Ohio, in the fall of 1833. In the fall of 1844 he entered the School for the Deaf, at Columbus, O., and remained there as a student till in the summer of 1851, under the respective superintendencies of the Hon. Horatio N. Hubbell and the Rev. J. A. Cary. On leaving the school, there being no trades taught at the Institution, he learned the printer's trade, in Columbus, working alternately at Osgood & Blake's job office, at the Daily Statesman, at the Daily State Journal, and Daily

of whom still live and have children, all growing up in the full vigor of life and the perfection of their senses.

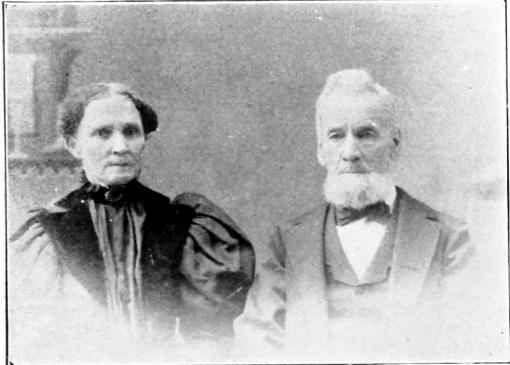
Mr. Phillips, like his bosom partner, lost his hearing at eight years of age, but has, to a considerable extent, retained his power of speech

At present Mr. Phillips teaches the three most advanced rotating classes at the Iowa School—his specialty being history, geography and physics.

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JOHN W. REED, of Waterville, Kas., one of the oldest living ex-pupils of the Ohio Institution, having passed the seventieth mile-stone of life, was born at Mt. Eaton, Wayne County, O., September 22, 1827. His father was a farmer and both parents, now deceased, were natives of Pennsylvania. They removed to Ohio in 1821 or 1822. John entered the Institution at Columbus early in October, 1840, and remained there for two years. He asked his father to return him to school, but the latter refusing, John went himself, in October of 1851, remaining for three and one-half years. On April 3, 1855, he was married to Miss Lorana Moor, at the Institution, by Rev. Collins Stone. He removed with his bride to his farm in Sugar Creek Township, Stark County, O., and in September of 1865 they emigrated to Iowa, taking up their residence at Toledo, Tama County. Four years later they again moved, settling in Waterville, Kas. Eight children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Reed, two of whom are dead. The others are all living in Kansas. Their names are: George W., 39 years; Joseph W., 33; Jennie Lodema, 36; Lorana, 30; Grant U., 26, and Alice, 24. Grant is a sergeant and lives in Wichita. Mrs. Reed died December 10, 1894. She was born at Avon, Lorain County, O., January 13, 1835. Mr. Reed has always followed the occupation of farming. His first teacher was Thomas Officer, in 1840, whom he holds in affectionate remembrance.



JAMES MCCLAVE, of New London, Ohio, whose portrait, with that of his wife, is here-with presented, is a worthy representative of the earlier pupils of the Ohio Institution. Mr. McClave is a native of Gorham, N. J., the date of his birth being October 5, 1823.

His father was one of the pioneers of Huron County, having removed there in 1831. Of the 175 acres of land which he purchased, all but 50 acres was still in timber. James worked on the farm with his brothers until he was 16 years old, helping gradually to clear from ten to fifteen acres each year. Having lost his hearing through a dropsical affection when two and a half years old, he was brought to Columbus when almost a grown boy, to be educated by the sign language. His father had been at a loss where to send him to school, until a member of the family received favorable reports of the Columbus Institution upon meeting an ex-pupil of the same. James entered school on October 27, 1839, from New London, journeying to the Capital with his father in a buggy, three days being required to make the trip. The same method was employed in going back and forth in vacation times during the four years of his school life. After leaving the Institution in 1844 he worked alternately at farming and shoemaking for several years, and then removed to Norwalk, where he found steady employment at his trade. He was married a year later to Elizabeth Jackson, of Saline, Michigan, and took up his residence again at New London. After a period Mr. McClave engaged in business on his account, meeting with success. At one time he employed as many as seven journeymen, and also ran a shoe store. In the great fire that visited New London a quarter of a century ago, he had the misfortune to be burned out, and having no insurance sustained a heavy loss. Since that time he has continued to follow his old occupation of shoemaking, but now enjoys in a degree that leisure

which is the happy reward of early industry. Mr. McClave has lived in the same township for sixty-six years and has reared a family of three children. He has seen them all married, but some three years ago suffered the loss of a son, who was killed by the cars.

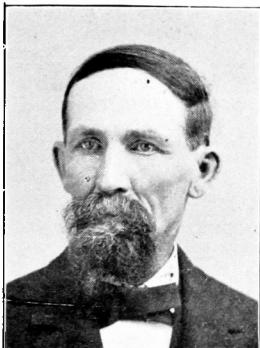
ELIZABETH JACKSON, wife of Thomas McClave, was also born in the Empire State, opening her eyes to the world at Palmyra, September 12, 1830. She lost her hearing from the effects of scarlet fever when in her fourth year. In her early life she experienced more adventures than usually falls to the lot of children, but seemed to be attended through them all by a kind Providence. When eight years old, while walking along the road, she was knocked down and run over by a team of horses attached to a wagon, but escaped with slight injuries. At another time, when sent for a pail of water, she fell into the well, but miraculously escaped being killed. Looking up a distance of thirty feet, she saw the alarmed faces of her friends peering down at her. Mrs. McClave's recollection of the event was that she was calm, and smiled in the face of her brother, who descended and fastened a rope about her, by means of which she was rescued. Strange to say, she was little the worse for the accident. On still another occasion she was thrown from the back of a horse, which she and another girl were riding. Her companion was quite seriously injured, but Elizabeth escaped, with her usual good fortune. While she was still quite young her parents removed to Indiana, covering the distance by private conveyance. Her first knowledge of the Ohio School was when Mr. P. M. Park, a teacher, visited her father's home in Indiana. She then learned that she was to enter the Institution. Of this event, which occurred when she was twelve years old, Mrs. McClave says: "I remember leaving home on Monday with my parents in a buggy drawn by two white horses. We arrived in Columbus on Saturday evening and stopped at the hotel until Sunday evening, when my parents went with me to the School. Mr. Hubbell was glad to see me, and asked some of the girls to come to the parlor and see me and my parents. The girls were very kind when my father and mother left me and went back to the hotel. My parents drove around to see me Monday morning, and Mr. Hubbell told them I was happy and satisfied, but I felt bad and cried when I saw them drive away. One of my wise girl friends informed me afterwards that she advised all the other girls to treat me kindly, lest I should strike them, as they thought I was an Indian girl because I came from Indiana. I enjoyed my school life, and had many good friends, who always dearly loved me."

While at school Elizabeth's parents removed to Michigan, where her father died in 1847. Upon leaving the Institution she remained at home a year and then attended school in New York City. She then returned to her mother at Saline, Mich., where she remained until married to Mr. McClave, four years later. The results of this union have already been mentioned. It is a pleasure to record that, although well along in the journey of life, Mr. and Mrs. McClave write of themselves as being well and happy. They are members of long standing of the Baptist Church of New London and enjoy the esteem and good will of the community in which they have lived for so many years.

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CHARLES W. FITZWATER, a veteran alumnus, contributes some enjoyable reminiscences in which are interwoven the main facts concerning his life: "I was born," he states, "in Elk, Warren County, Pa., October 15, 1838. I was seven years old when my father moved to Brecksville, Cuyahoga County, O., with his family from Pennsylvania. I was eleven when sent to school, after my mother's death. My uncle took me and went to Mr. Stewart's house in the fall of 1850. The next day Mr. Stewart and his wife started with John, and Phebe Stewart, and Marion Vanderveer and myself, with two horses and a light wagon. There were four trunks in the wagon. The boys

sat on the trunks behind the only seat. I remember that there were many hills in Stark and Knox Counties. When the horses began to walk up hill the boys got out of the wagon to lighten the load. They kept walking up one hill after another all along the road and had plenty of fun, Marion especially being full of mischief. The boys did not know what the scenery of the country was like. We got to Wooster the next day, driving on again and arrived at Mt. Vernon. The next morning we met Miss Cooper, of Sandusky City, and Miss Matthews, of Milan, Erie County, O. A stage came, on its way to Columbus, and the six mute people got in. The driver stopped at a hotel for dinner. One hour afterward he hitched the horses to the stage and began to drive. Marion was not in, and saw that the stage had just gone, so he had to run as fast as he could till he caught it. It made us laugh at him for



having nearly been left. Late in the afternoon he became mad at something and got up on the outside to be with the driver. He felt his importance till we got to the Institution. I have not forgotten the nice ride I had in the stage, although it is sad to think that four out of the six mute people are dead.

"I left school in the summer of 1857, and made my home with my uncle till I was 21 years old. I then left and went to Bloomingville, Erie County, O., and worked a few years at farming. Then I went to Collins Station, Huron County, O., and spent several years at training. At last I came to Royalton, where I married Miss Phoebe Stewart. We took care of her aged father and mother till they died. We have been living on the old homestead ever since. I am still a farmer. I was one year under Horatio Hubbell's Superintendency, one year under Rev. Mr. Carey's, and five years under Collins Stone's."

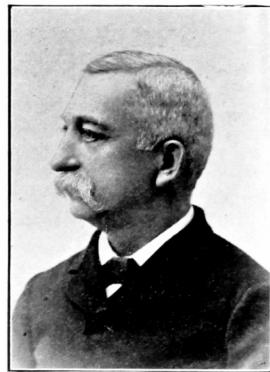


PHOEBE STEWART FITZWATER, wife of the subject of the preceding sketch, likewise gives an account of the same journey of which her husband writes, but first narrates the incidents of a trip made the year before. The brother John referred to is the late Professor Stewart, for many years a teacher in the Institution, whose biography appears elsewhere. Mrs. Fitzwater says: "In the fall of 1849 father and mother took John and me in a large top buggy drawn by two horses, to go south. We reached Sharon after dinner, and taking a mute lady with us, drove till sunset, when we reached Wooster, where we remained all night. The next day we arrived at Mt. Vernon and on the following day reached the Institution at supper time. It took three days to travel there. In the summer of 1850 my brother drove one horse and buggy to come after John and me when we ready to go home for vacation. In the fall of 1850 father and mother again took John and me and two new pupils and drove to Wooster and from there to Mt. Vernon, where we met two mute ladies the next morning. A stage came along on the way to Columbus, and it carried, the rest of the way, six mute people, arriving at the Institution with us early in the evening. In 1851 there was a railroad built between Columbus and Cleveland, so we came home on the cars for the first time. John first

started to school in 1848, one year before I began. I graduated in the year 1856. John left home and went to the Institution to teach in the fall of 1859, and continued there until the summer of 1886.

Mrs. Fitzwater touchingly relates the circumstances of her brother's sudden death, which are recited by the latter's biographer on another page. The subject of this sketch has lived on her father's old home-stead since childhood, and will have been married twenty years on the 24th of December, 1898.

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CONRAD ZORBAUGH, of Council Bluffs, Iowa, claims as his birthplace York, Pa., where he was born February 19, 1839. When but eight years old he lost his hearing as the result of scarlet fever, but retained his speech and could speak the German language, and read lips until he entered school, where he got out of practice, there being no instruction in articulation at that time. Mr. Zorbaugh felt much gratitude toward Rev. Collins Stone through whose influence he was urged to attend the Institution, as he was ignorant of the fact that there was such a school. He entered in 1859 and remained until 1863. In 1864 Mr. Zorbaugh secured a position as teacher under Superintendent

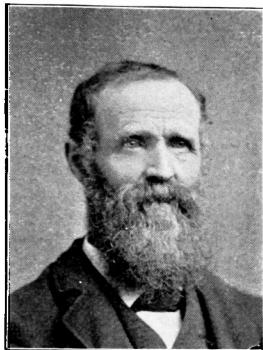
G. L. Weed, where he remained a little over a year, when he resigned to accept a similar position in the Institution for the deaf at Iowa, under the Rev. Benj. Talbott, a former teacher, where he has remained ever since. Mr. Zorbaugh was married August 16, 1865, at Northfield, Ia., to Miss Susannah McClure, also teacher in the same school, the ceremony being performed by the Superintendent. They had seven children, four of whom are still living. The eldest, Charles Louis, is a graduate of Parsons College, Fairfield, Iowa, as well as of McCormick Theological Seminary at Chicago, Ill., and took first prize at the Iowa State oratorical contest at Des Moines, Iowa, in 1887. He is now pastor of the Windermere Pres-

byterian Church at Cleveland, O. Before entering the University, he taught in the School for the Deaf at Nebraska, and also in Kansas. Miss Grace Stone, the eldest daughter living, has also taught in the Nebraska and Utah Schools for the Deaf, and is now a senior at Western Reserve University at Cleveland, O. Miss Bessie C. is studying the oral method at the Iowa School, as she contemplates making a specialty of this work in the future. Mr. Zorbaugh's parents are both dead. His father was a blacksmith. His grandfather was a Hessian soldier from Frankfort, Germany. He was hired by the British to fight the Americans during the Revolutionary War, and remained in this country after the war closed.



SUSANNAH ZORBAUGH (nee McClure), of Council Bluffs, Iowa, was born in the same State in which she now lives. When she was eight years old her parents moved to Salem, O., where her mother's family were living, so as to give her the advantage of an education at the Ohio School for the Deaf. She spent five years at the Institution, and was greatly disappointed when her parents, who had in the meantime returned to Iowa, took her home with them. After remaining at home for two years there was a school for the deaf started by Mr. William E. Ijams at Iowa City, which she attended for about two years. In 1858 Miss McClure was appointed teacher in this Institution, which

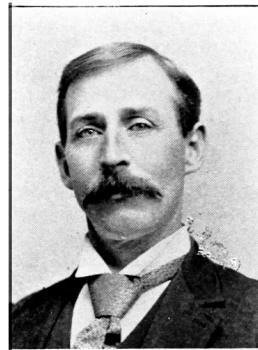
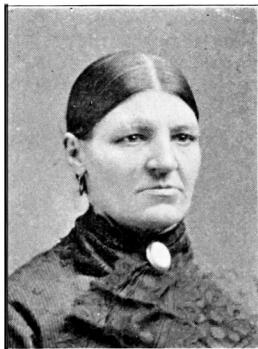
position she filled one year, and then studied a year with the understanding that at the end of that time she would have the former position as teacher, but the place was filled by another. After remaining at home for three years Miss McClure was reappointed as teacher in 1863, under Rev. Benjamin Talbot. In 1865 she was married to Mr. Conrad Zorbaugh at the home of her mother, her father having died the year previous, and a year later she resigned her position as teacher. Mrs. Zorbaugh is the mother of seven children, four of whom are still living.



WILLIAM SAWHILL, of Mansfield, O., is a graduate of the Ohio Institute for the Deaf. He was born near Taylorstown, Washington Co., Pa., January 25, 1827. His father was a farmer by occupation and both parents, now deceased, were natives of Ireland. William entered the Institution at Columbus about October 1, 1840, the Superintendent at that time being Horatio N. Hubbell. He remained in the Institution for five years. His twin brother, Joseph Sawhill, was a pupil at the same time and attended for the same number of years. Both learned the shoemaker's trade. William had four brothers and five sisters. All are deceased except two brothers and two sisters.

The subject of this sketch was married to Amelia Moore November 2, 1854. This union has been blessed with seven sons and two daughters, all of whom are living except one son and one daughter. Mr. Sawhill's occupation has been farming up until the last nine years, since which time he has been living a retired life.

AMELIA MOORE was born near Fultonham, Muskingum County, O., on a farm, where she lived until she entered the Ohio Institution for the Deaf at Columbus, O., in October, 1842. She remained at the Institution for four and one-half years. After leaving school she returned to the home of her parents in Muskingum County, continuing to live there until November 2, 1854, when she was married to William Sawhill, of Taylorstown, Pa. This union was blessed with nine children, all of whom are living except two. Her parents, who were of English descent, are both dead. She had five brothers and two sisters, and two of each are still living. After rearing a large family and spending over forty years of married life, Mr. and Mrs. Sawhill are still spared to enjoy one another's society.



EDWARD S. CONGER, of North Fairfield, O., was born in Greenfield Township, Huron County, O., June 20, 1854. His name first appeared upon the roll of the Institution in 1868, when he was a lad of 14. He completed the grammar course in 1875. Although he was taught the trade of shoemaking at school, his tastes were for the occupation of his father, that of farming. On May 8, 1879, he was married to Nellie Hall, of South Lebanon, O., and settled down to the enjoyment of domestic life near his old home, about five miles east of Chicago Junction, O. Mr. Conger has never been given to moving about, and at present resides within a half mile of his birthplace. The fruits

of his marriage have been a daughter, May Bell, aged 14, and a son, Ray Hall, aged 10 years. Mr. Conger's parents, both of whom are living, are Louis S. and Isabel Conger. The former is a substantial farmer. He came to Ohio when a small boy from New York State. The subject of this sketch, like his father, is a Democrat in politics and a staunch supporter of his party's doctrines.

NELLIE HALL CONGER began life at South Lebanon, O., August 4, 1857, from which place she entered school at Columbus, that event taking place in 1871. After seven pleasant years spent in acquiring her education, she returned to her home in Warren County, remaining there until married to Mr. Conger, in 1879. The domestic relations of Mrs. Conger are recited in the preceding sketch. The Conger home is spoken of by a friend of the family as being a very pleasant one. Mrs. Conger is the daughter of Peter and Elizabeth J. Hall. The former, who was a farmer, died in 1885. The mother remarried, the name of her present husband being Sanford H. Greene.



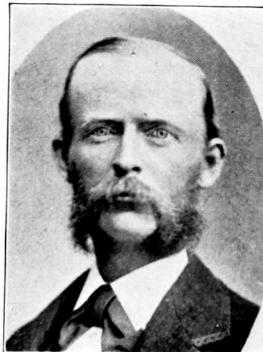


JAMES A. HASLAM, of Amherst, O., was born July 19, 1853, in the village of Mowrystown, Highland, County, O., and afterwards moved to New Corwin, in the same county, from which place he came to Columbus in 1863 and remained at the Institution for ten years. He learned the trade of carpenter, which he has followed ever since and is also a contractor. Mr. Haslam was married June 3, 1873, to Alpha D. Peabody, at the home of the latter in Henrietta, O. Two children have come to bless this union, Winnie C. and Bernice A., aged respectively twelve and three years. His father was a wagon maker and undertaker. Both of his parents are dead.

MRS. JAMES A. HASLAM (nee Peabody) was born January 4, 1859, in the little village of Henrietta, O., where she lived up to the time of her marriage, which event took place at her home there on June 3, 1883. She spent one year at the Institution, leaving there in 1875. Mrs. Haslam is the daughter of Marsene B. and Esther Peabody, both of whom are still living. Her father is a farmer and still lives at the old home

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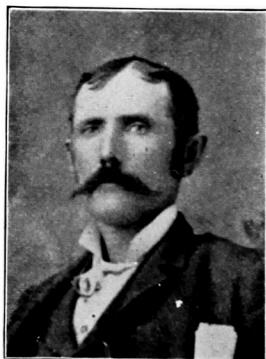
THOMAS TURNER, of Clifton, Greene County, was born in the village where he now lives on April 21, 1838. His term of schooling at the Institution dated from October 1, 1841, and terminated on July 3, 1848, consisting of a seven years' course. He was married to Mary Adaline Drake, of Yellow Springs, O., November 13, 1863. The result of this union is one daughter, Clara L. Turner, now eighteen years of age. Mr. Turner is a farmer by occupation, as was his father before him. The latter, Adam Turner, emigrated to Ohio with his parents from South Carolina, in 1825, and secured a farm near Clifton. He is still living, at the advanced age of 87. His mother, Eleanor Turner, is dead.



MARY ADALINE TURNER was born in Clark County, O., October 10, 1841. She entered the Institution at the age of 10 years, in October, 1851, remaining there nine years and graduating in June, 1860. Mrs. Turner first went to the Institution with her father and uncle, the latter a Presbyterian preacher, on a visit, while Superintendent Hubbell was there, making the journey by carriage. Her father was a native of Pennsylvania and her mother was born in Ohio. Both are dead.

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MR. THOS. DAILEY, of Stafford, Monroe County, O., was born in the village where he still resides, on July 28, 1854. He entered the old Institution in 1862, remaining at Columbus for about three years. He went with his parents to Iowa, but soon after his mother was taken seriously ill and died. Mr. Dailey remained in Iowa for ten years, following the occupation of farmer. He then returned home and worked in a saw mill for a few years, after which he moved to Kansas and was very successful as a sheep herder, when, by an unfortunate accident, he was shot in the head near his left ear and almost killed. For nine years he did not know any of his old friends. Mr. Dailey's teachers at school were Messrs. Taylor, Spofford and Weed, Mr. C. Stone being Superintendent. Mr. Dailey is unmarried, and for thirty-one years has not known what it is to have a home. His father was a native of Ireland, and a farmer and deer hunter. His mother came from Germany.





MRS. WILLIAM SHEPPARD, the subject of this sketch, was born September 10, 1833, near Williamsport, Lycoming County, Pa., both of her parents being natives of that State. Mrs. Sheppard's maiden name was Sarah M. Collins. Her father was a farmer. In 1840, at the age of seven years, she came to Ohio with her parents, traveling the entire distance by wagon, and located near Evansport, Defiance County. Shortly after coming to Ohio she lost her speech and hearing through scarlet fever. She was one of twelve children and being deaf, her mother was loath to have her away from home, but after the death of the latter she entered the Ohio Institution in 1850, and

remained there for seven years, that being the limit of time allowed for instruction at that time.

While living in this city, in the family of Mr. Plumb M. Park, Mrs. Sheppard was married, August 23, 1866, by Dr. G. O. Fay, then Superintendent of the Institution, to Mr. William Sheppard, a worthy carpenter, who was educated at the Claremont Institution for the Deaf, near Dublin, Ireland. Three children came to bless them, two sons, James G., William C., and one daughter, Annie. Mrs. Sheppard was afflicted with rheumatism, and for two years was a patient sufferer. At the Alumni Association held in 1895, she spent one day visiting with her classmates, which was a source of great pleasure to her. She had to be taken to and from her home in a conveyance, that being the only time she was away from her home during the last two years of her life.

Mrs. Sheppard was an earnest Christian, and a faithful student of the Bible, she having committed some seventy of its choice verses to memory, and these were a source of great comfort to her in her last illness. When she was able she would write and rewrite them on a slate, but when she could not write, she would spell the verses with her fingers. She became a communicant of Trinity Episcopal Church in 1869, and for many years was a regular attendant at the chapel services at the Institution. On the 9th day of January, 1897, Mrs. Sheppard, worn out by long and patient suffering, quietly folded her arms and, closing her eyes, sank into the eternal rest of the good and faithful. Rev. W. S. Eagleston, a former Superintendent of the Institution, officiated at her funeral.

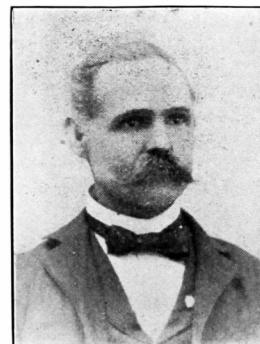
Her husband and children have the sweet consolation of knowing that their dear mother has gone to her heavenly Father, and they live in hope of meeting her on the other shore. Filial love has inspired the following tender tribute to her memory:

Dear mother, weary weeks have passed
Since winged your soul its flight,
From earth to heaven, where it found
All beautiful and bright;
Where all such souls as yours find rest,
And peace, and joy, and love—
With God and his angels ever to dwell
In their bright home above.

But in our once bright, happy home,
We miss your smiling face,
Your gentle look and loving kiss,
Your tender, sweet embrace.
'Twere vain to call you back again;
So all that we can do
Is to pray and shed our tears of grief
In memory for you.

Oh, Mother! if we could see
Your smiling angel face,
And hear you sing with angels fair
Around the throne of grace;
Oh, smile upon us from above!
Ask God to lead us through
The walks of life that we, some day,
May find our way to you.

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JAMES HAVENS MAHAFFEY, of Ben-tonville, O., has always resided in Ohio, having been born at Wheat Ridge, November 12, 1853. He came to Columbus to be educated and entered the Institution in the fall of 1864, where he remained for nine years. After leaving school he first lived at Wheat Ridge, then moved to Duncansville, and from there to his present home. Mr. Mahaffey is a shoemaker, and is unmarried. His father, J. H. Mahaffey, was a volunteer in 1864, and was private in Co. H, 173d Regiment, O. V. I., and served till the close of the war in 1865. After the war he followed the occupation of stock dealer.



PARLEY P. PRATT, at present Superintendent of Shoemaking at the Institution for the Deaf at Flint, Mich., was born in Huntington County, Pa., July 22, 1838. He lost his hearing at the age of three years by inflammation of the head. His father, John L. Pratt, who was a farmer, moved his family to Cincinnati, O., by boat, in 1848. Shortly afterward Parley was sent to the Ohio School, where he remained until 1852. After an absence of six years he returned again to Columbus, where he graduated in 1861. He was appointed foreman in the shoe-shop, a position he retained until 1887. After spending a little over two years in shoe shops and factories as workman and

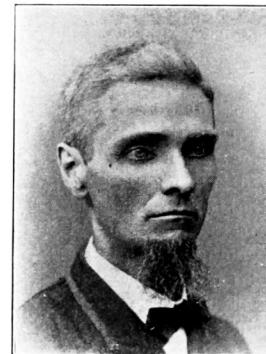
foreman, he was appointed foreman at the Arkansas Institution, in 1889, and resigned in 1890 to resume his old position at the Ohio School. In 1894 he removed to Michigan to accept the foremanship which he now holds.

Mr. Pratt is known as one of the most skilled workmen and efficient foremen employed in a similar capacity in any institution. The annual reports of schools wherever he has been employed speak of him in the terms of highest praise. The shoemaking department at Columbus had been practically a failure until placed in his hands. The Michigan Mirror, the paper published at the Flint Institution, speaks of him as the best head of an institution shoe shop in America. The subject of this sketch has many claims to popularity aside from this occupation. Being of a genial disposition and possessing an active, original mind, he has made his personality felt in many instances, some of them unique. During the war he drilled a company of deaf boys and offered the services of himself and his command to Governor Tod and President Lincoln. As a lover of manly sports, he was the first to introduce the game of baseball at the Ohio Institution, and became manager of the famous "Independents," which made a tour of the country, defeating nearly every club with which they contested. An account of this remarkable achievement appears elsewhere.

In 1871, Mr. Pratt was married to Alice Ann Harper, of Lima, O. They have one son, Charles H., who is engaged in the practice of law at

Grand Rapids, Mich. Concerning Mr. Pratt's ancestry, his grandfather, with five brothers, came to America during the Revolution, from Manchester, England. His father enlisted in an Ohio regiment at the breaking out of the war and served for three years, receiving a veteran's medal. He re-enlisted in the Second Ohio Heavy Artillery. He died at Knoxville, where he is buried in the United States Cemetery. Ralph C. Harper, a brother of Mrs. Pratt's, was a lieutenant in the service, and is now a prominent citizen of Independence, Kas. Another brother, Dr. Wilson Harper, now deceased, was at one time a member of the Ohio Legislature.

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JAMES OATLEY STRICKLAND, of Bristolville, O., was born at Busti, Chautauqua County, New York, July 23, 1841. His father was for many years a traveling salesman, and was born at Rome, Oneida County, N. Y. His mother was a native of Ohio. Both parents are now deceased. The subject of this sketch entered the Institution at Columbus in October of the year 1852, at the age of eleven, his parents then residing at Bazetta, Trumbull County, Ohio, and remained there as a student for seven years, graduating in the class of June 29, 1859. At that time the nearest railroad station was at Cleveland, O., a distance of nearly fifty miles, which he traversed with his father in a buggy. Mr. Strickland has for many years been in poor health and consequently never married, but has resided with his parents, whose home was in Farmington, O., until 1892, when his father removed to Bristolville, his mother having died in 1885. Since the death of his father, which occurred in August, 1896, he has lived with two sisters on a small farm in Bristol, Trumbull County, O. He attended the first reunion of the alumni in 1870 and two subsequent ones in 1875 and 1889. Since 1867 he has been a consistent member of the Church of Disciples. He has tender memories of his school days and nothing delights him more than to meet with his old companions and talk of the happy times spent at the Institution.



MRS. MARY P. ATWOOD, whose portrait is here presented, was born in Newburyport, Mass., within a mile and a half of the seaside. Amidst its cool, health-giving breezes, she grew and brightened as little Mary A. Perkins. The important change in her childhood came when she was sent to school in the American Asylum at Hartford, Conn. The State law of Massachusetts at that time allowed a term of but six years, so she graduated in 1853 with very high honor. A year later her teacher, Mr. Jared A. Ayres, called on her at her home in Newburyport, and urged her to re-enter school upon a course of four years' training in the high class there, with the promise of a teacher's position at the finish. Spiritually willing, but circumstantially unable at once to accede to the request of her Hartford friends, a postponement of compliance was the result, which, as year after year rolled by, proved to be only hope deferred indefinitely. Undaunted by the frustration of her plans for a higher education and possibly impelled by a natural pride in her illustrious ancestry, her mother being an Adams, and grandfather a first cousin to John Adams of Revolutionary fame, and afterwards President of the United States, she moved in the best society, enlarged her powers of observation and cultivated her mind by daily reading and constant conversing. Though she lost her hearing at an early age, she did not lose the exuberancy of her spirits, and her friends never stopped to think her *deaf and dumb*. She varied her accomplishments by acquiring a wondrous faculty in reading the lips in the most ordinary way; albeit so gifted, she rarely spoke herself outside the circle of her acquaintances. Ten years passed. Then she was married to Ralph H. Atwood, of Watertown, Conn., by her home pastor, Rev. John R. Thurston, assisted by Rev. Ambrose L. Stone, formerly of New York City, but then of Boston, and afterwards of San Francisco, Cal. The rest of her life is already given in the character sketch of Mr. Atwood by the Alabama Messenger. As the fruit of their wedlock, two children, a son and a daughter, blessed the parental home. The former, Ralph G., was recalled by the Giver of life at the tender age

of two years, while the latter Lois E., is still living and devoting herself to the noble work of an oral teacher of the deaf.

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LOIS ELMORE ATWOOD, whose portrait adorns a space on this page, is the only daughter of Mr. Ralph H. and Mrs. Mary P. Atwood. She was born in Little Rock, Arkansas, at the State Institution for the Deaf, where her father and mother then were both teaching school. Bidding adieu to the "City of Roses," as her native place is yet called, she accompanied her parents to Newburyport, a beautiful little city and summer resort lying in the shape of a sleeping greyhound on the northwestern coast of Massachusetts. Here five years of her childhood were spent, after which she, with her mother, rejoined her father at Columbus, O., in the early winter of 1881.

In this Capital City, the foundation of her education was laid and course completed in the Columbus High School, from which she graduated with honor in the class of '90. After entering upon a course of training under Mrs. Mansur, the present supervising teacher of speech at the Ohio Institution for the Deaf, she was, in 1891, tendered the position of oral teacher in the Alabama Institution by the late Dr. J. H. Johnson, with whom she remained two years. On her return to Columbus in 1893, she received the appointment of special articulation teacher in the Ohio School at the hands of Colonel S. R. Clark, then Superintendent. Upon the reorganization of the school in 1896, she was given a place in the oral department. Feeling quite at home in this position, her work soon merited volumes of praise from her superiors. In 1897, a telegraphic offer of a similar position in the Alabama Institution, with very flattering inducements, came from Prof. J. H. Johnson, who had succeeded his distinguished father in the superintendency of that school. Greatly to the regrets of Superintendent J. W. Jones and Principal Robert Patterson, who were unable to compete with the Alabama offer, owing to the Ohio law limiting the salaries of her teachers, Miss Atwood thought it best to go to Talladega, Ala.



TACY E. HALL, whose portrait is herewith presented, was born at Flushing, Belmont County, O., and in the course of time removed with her parents to Barnesville, the same county. In 1866 she became a pupil at the Ohio State Institute for the Deaf at Columbus, remaining there until 1875, when she returned home to her mother and her brothers and sisters, her father having died. Brought up in the Society of Friends, of which her mother was one of the leading members, with the title of Sister Deborah, she was slowly but surely moulded into all that was perfect in womanhood. In 1881 she took up her residence in Columbus, making her home with Mrs. Mary P. Atwood.

In 1885, being known to have the necessary qualifications—that is, faithfulness, quickness and capability—Mrs. Helen A. Rose, then matron of the Ohio Institute for the Deaf, offered her the position of seamstress, which she accepted and has retained ever since, though now on a leave of absence for a year at her own request. True to the religious belief of her mother, long ago deceased, she attends the yearly gatherings of the Society of Friends in Barnesville, whenever possible, and is still beloved by every one who knows her worth.

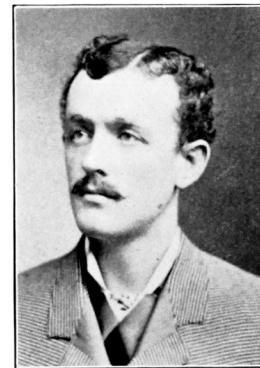
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SILAS W. HOY, of Irving, Spink County, South Dakota, was born in Fairfield County, near Lancaster, on the 6th day of January, 1860. Silas' career as a pupil at the Ohio School commenced in 1896, his home being at that time in Pickaway County. He completed his education in 1877, and although he had learned the trade of type-setting, did not follow it as an occupation, but returned to his parents' home, then in Henry County. He is the son of Samuel and Malinda M. Hoy, the former a minister of the Evangelical Association. He emigrated with them in August of 1882 to South Dakota. Of his experience there Mr. Hoy writes: We, all of us who were 21 years of age and over, took up government land in the southeast corner of Spink County, where we are, at present, living. I availed myself of all the land Uncle Sam permitted a settler to file on, taking up a preemption claim, then later on, a homestead and a tree or timber-culture claim. However, a few years ago I

relinquished my homestead and sold the claim to one of my brothers who had just come of age, and now I have only two quarter sections of land; the preemption quarter section and the tree claim one-quarter section. Final proof has, long ago, been made on the former and it is now a deeded farm and the latter has not been proved up on yet. There are about 180 acres under cultivation on them; 75 acres being on the farm and about 105 on the tree claim, with 10 acres in trees on the latter. I am adding stock raising to farming and have a small herd of cattle."

Mr. Hoy was too far from any photographer to have a photograph taken for the Souvenir.

* * *



COLLINS STONE SAWHILL, of Bradford, Pa., was born in Taylorstown, Pa., January 24, 1857. He entered the Philadelphia School for the Deaf in 1869, where he remained until 1871, when he moved to Ohio. In September of the same year he entered the Institution at Columbus. While a pupil there he worked in the book bindery. He was also a famous left-fielder of the Independent Base Ball Club Club for three years. After leaving the Institution Mr. Sawhill worked on a construction train on the Pan Handle railroad and moved to Bradford in 1880. He secured employment there with the Edgar Thompson Steel Works, one of the largest and finest rail mills in the world, and controlled by the Carnegie Steel Co. From a position as laborer Mr. Sawhill was soon promoted to the heating furnaces of the rail department and now holds the position of assistant boss heater. He has not only won the confidence of his employers, but is a favorite among the mill men.

Mr. Sawhill was named after Rev. Collins Stone, while the latter was superintendent of the Ohio School for the Deaf in 1857. He was elected vice president of the Alumni in August, 1895. Mr. Sawhill was married October 18, 1881, to Miss Alice P. Reading, at Collinwood, near Cleveland, O. They have one child, Mabel Lovina, who is now eleven years of age. His parents are both dead.



ALFRED F. WOOD was born January 27, 1855, in Iroquois, Iroquois County, Illinois, (quite a swampy forest), where his hearing was lost at the age of nearly two years from the effects of quinine, prescribed by a quack country doctor. In 1861, at the age of six years, after the death of his father, Mr. Justus B. Wood, at Cheviot, Hamilton County, Ohio, he was immediately cared for and raised on a farm in Dent, Hamilton County, Ohio, by his uncle, Mr. Empson V. Wood. When eleven years old he was sent to the School for the Deaf, Columbus, Ohio, in October, 1866. He graduated there in 1876. Immediately afterward he went to college at Washington, D. C. In 1879, being compelled to leave there in order to support his sick widowed mother, he was appointed assistant teacher under Prof. R. P. McGregor, then Principal of the Day School for the Deaf at Cincinnati, Ohio. On July 21, 1880, death relieved Mrs. Anna A. Wood, his widowed mother, from a long illness in Cincinnati, Ohio, while he was in Indiana, at work in a large peach orchard. Mr. George W. Wood, his only brother, also died on October 6, 1881.

Immediately afterward Principal McGregor resigned to accept a very flattering offer from the Colorado Institution in 1881, and Mr. Wood was made Principal—a position he held for eight years. On February 21, 1889, he was married to Miss Beulah D. Strong, a graduate of the Ohio Institution in 1882.

In July, 1889, when he was not reappointed Principal at Cincinnati, Ohio, they went to Java, Ohio, where they spent the winter on her father's grass farm. In October, 1890, they were the founders of a day school for the deaf at Toledo, Ohio, and he was appointed Principal. They lived together happily only two and a half years.

On June 7, 1891, a pretty baby boy was presented to them and buried the day after its birth. Prof. Wood suffered the loss of his accomplished wife, June 23, 1891.

On January 1, 1892, obtaining an advantageous offer from the Alabama Institution, Prof. Wood resigned and went south to Talladega, Ala.

On August 21, 1892, the intelligence of the death at Carthage, Ohio, of his only deaf sister, Miss Ida May Wood, reached him, when he returned to Toledo, Ohio, from Colorado.

Mr. Wood still holds the present position as the first teacher of negro deaf mutes in Alabama. He enjoys the sunny southern climate which seems to be of great benefit to his health. He is a staunch Republican and a good, jolly, stout man.



MRS. BEULAH D. WOOD, whose maiden name was Beulah D. Strong, was born July 24, 1865, in Brunswick, Medina County, Ohio. At the age of three years her parents, Dr. William H. and Jennie M. (Dart) Strong, moved to Pike, Fulton County, O. When nearly six years old she took the scarlet fever, which left her deaf. Immediately afterwards her good mother, who had been once a school teacher, made her read the movements of her lips and kept her in practice in her speech all the time. So, she never lost her voice or speech. In 1873 and 1874 she was sent to an oral school at Cleveland, O., taught by Miss Laura Post (afterwards wife of Dr. Ashman). In 1875, she attended a common school in Toledo, O., where her parents then lived. In 1876 she commenced the education of the combined system at the Institution for the Deaf, Columbus, O., which method she always regarded as the most advantageous and the best education for her. She graduated there in June, 1882, being the youngest of her class. She was considered the best lip-reader the Institution ever had. Before her graduation her parents moved to Java, Lucas County, O. They bought a good farm. She lived on it until February 21, 1889, at which time she was married to Mr. Alfred F. Wood, Principal of the Cincinnati, Ohio, Day School for the Deaf Mutes.

On June 23, 1891, her spirit departed this life to meet her sweet babe in a home where there are never troubles and sorrow. She was a good Christian woman, being a member of the Ashland Avenue Baptist Church, Toledo, O.

WILLIAM W. CHAMBERLAIN was born in Everett, O., February 22, 1851, and has spent most of his life in the same county, that of Summit, in which he was born, his father being one of the oldest settlers, having resided in that vicinity for nearly 79 years. Mr. Chamberlain entered the Institution in 1863 and took a business course, also learned the trade of book-binding. After leaving the Institution in June, 1872, he returned home and became a farmer, which occupation he has since followed. He lives with his parents, his father being a retired farmer. His mother was born in Litchfield, Conn., but moved to Ohio when but two years old, where she has lived ever since. She is now 69 years of age. His father was a native of New York State. Mr. Chamberlain is unmarried.

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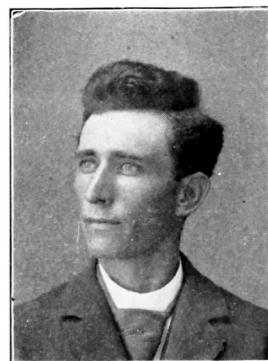
MARY D. LANDON is a native of the State of Ohio, Johnstown, Licking County, being her birthplace. She entered the Institution in September, 1855, from the village of Ovid, in Franklin County. She is the daughter of Mark and Charlotte Landon, both of whom have since died. Miss Landon remained at Columbus until 1862. She has been a member of the Alumni Society for several years and is very enthusiastic over the first convention which was held at the new building, and was so well attended, showing how interested the members were in making it a success. Miss Landon's parents were both natives of this State. Her grandfather came from Lenox, Mass., in 1817,

and was one of the first settlers of St. Albans, Licking County. He was also one of the founders of New Albany, Franklin County. Her mother's family came from New Haven, Conn., and settled in the same locality. Her father was a tailor and clothier.



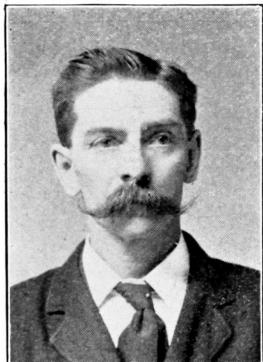
JESSIE SOPHRONIA GALBREATH, of Winona, O., was born October 27, 1861, in the same county, Columbiana, in which she at present resides. When but two years of age she had brain fever which resulted in her loss of speech. Naturally of a delicate constitution she was unable to remain in school for any length of time, but was in the Institution about four years. Miss Galbreath has a natural taste for sewing, and when but four years old commenced piecing bed quilts and has just finished her twenty-second quilt. When eight years old she took up the work of knitting lace and making fancy articles, at which she became expert. She has also done dressmaking for herself and friends. Her father died January 1, 1885. She is now living with her mother.

* * *



CHARLES F. OSBURN, of Xenia, Green County, Ohio, was born at Mt. Egypt, Adams County, Ohio on the 29th of November, 1866. He is the seventh son of the family. He had typhoid fever when one year old which caused his total deafness. When five years old, his hearing and speech were partially restored. The first word spoken by him was his little sister's name (Ida). His father, who is now deceased, always followed the occupation of a farmer. Both parents were natives of Virginia. The subject of this sketch entered the Institution at Columbus, Ohio, February 1, 1882, and was a student there for a little over six years, the date of leaving being June, 1888.

While at the Institution he received instruction in wood working, and adopted this trade as his occupation since leaving school. He has followed the same with success. He has worked occasionally in the Dayton Car Shops, but now finds steady employment in the planing mills at Xenia. He is unmarried and lives at home with his mother.



JOHN ALEXANDER LYNN, of Columbus, was born in Wooster, O., May 2, 1851. His parents afterwards moved to Claysville, O., where his mother still lives, his father being dead. He entered the Institution from the latter place in 1886, and remained until 1875. While there he learned the trade of shoemaker and book-binder. Mr. Lynn was married to Lizzie A. Smith August 13, 1878, at New Philadelphia, O. Two bright children have come to bless their home, Will J. and Esther, aged respectively eighteen and three years. Mrs. Lynn's father is still living in Columbus. Her mother died several years ago. Mr. Lynn is at present employed in the book-bindery of the

Institution at Columbus, which position he has occupied for several years.

* * *

ANNIE C. STOUT, of Findlay, O., was born April 12, 1859, in the little village of Gilboa, in the same State in which she now lives. She came to Columbus to be educated when about ten years old and entered the Institution in 1868, where she remained until June, 1878, when she graduated with honors. While there she was industrious, and appreciated her advantages. She learned to sew, and worked in the bindery one year. After leaving school Miss Stout returned to her old home, where she lived with her widowed mother for seventeen years. They have since moved to their present home. She has greatly enjoyed attending the "reunions" at the Institution, where she has met her old teachers and classmates. Miss Stout's father was born in Ohio and was a miller by trade. He died in 1858. Her mother was born in Germany January 1, 1827, and still lives with her.

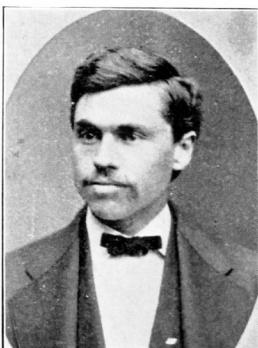
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ALTA MAY MOHLER, of Greenwich, Huron County, O., was born in the village of Pottertown, Wood County, on December 26, 1872. She became a pupil of the Institution on December 26, 1885, her place of residence at that time being Defiance. The termination of her school days is of recent date, she having finished her education in June of 1895. In her ten years of school life she passed successively under the administrations of Superintendents Pratt, Knot, Clarke and Eagleson. It is interesting to note the wide divergence of occupation of the ex-pupils of the Institution and the varied duties which claim their time and attention, but no sphere in life is more creditable than that filled by Alta, her energies being employed in the care of an invalid mother. Her parents are Aurora and Elijah Mohler. Her father is a railroad fireman at the important junction of Greenwich.

* * *

GEORGE W. FANCHER, of Brice, O., is a native of this State where he was born October 26, 1847, about four miles east of Columbus. His father was a farmer, and so he became familiar with all kinds of farm work, and was quite successful in that line. At the age of fifteen he entered the Institution, where he remained until 1872. During this time he learned the trade of printer and book-binder, and worked some at the State bindery. He also gave some attention to boot and shoe repairing. Mr. Fancher is now employed by the Brice Clay Co., a large factory for manufacturing drain tiles, brick and pipe, which has a large sale for their goods. He was married January 3, 1878, to Miss Sarah McGuier, of Plymouth, O. His wife attended the Institution for the Deaf in Iowa City, being admitted in 1855, when but eight years of age. They have no children. Mr. Fancher's father was a native of



Pennsylvania and came to Ohio when the country was new, settling in Franklin County. He, with two elder brothers, served in the war of 1812. He was of English descent, his father having married a daughter of General John Stark, who distinguished himself in the "Seven Years' War." Mr. Fancher's parents both lived to a good old age, his father being 85 and his mother 72 years of age at the time of their death.

* * *

MRS. BENJAMIN PINCOTT GREEN, of 616 Federal street, East Toledo, O., was born at Delaware, this State, November 12, 1873. She came to the Institution as a Cleveland student in 1882, from which she graduated at the close of the school year in 1892. She progressed very rapidly in her studies and could have completed her course sooner, but desired to graduate with her class. Miss Whitmarsh (Mrs. Green's maiden name), was a member of the Clonian Society and took a prominent part in school entertainments, her rendition of the "Star Spangled Banner" being especially noteworthy. At the home of her parents in Cleveland, on February 21, 1894, Miss

Whitmarsh was married to Mr. Benj. P. Greene, of Toledo, who is a graduate of the Pennsylvania School for the Deaf at Philadelphia, class of '88. The Chronicle, in a highly complimentary account of the wedding, spoke of the appearance of the bride, attired in her graduating dress, as exciting the admiration of all present. After the marriage supper the guests were entertained by a delightful programme, in which the bride participated, rendering "Nearer, My God, to Thee," and "The Star Spangled Banner," accompanied by vocal and instrumental music on the part of others present. Mrs. Green met her husband some two years before while on a visit to Toledo, and their union was given all the charm of romance in newspaper notices of the event. The marriage has been blessed with one child, Clarence Everett Greene, now three years old. Mrs. Greene's husband is a valued employee of the job department of the Toledo Blade Company. Her mother, Mrs. Emma Whitmarsh, resides in Cleveland, her father, Louis Whitmarsh, who was a baggageman on the C. C. & St. L. Ry., having died in 1883.



FRED. SCHWARTZ was born in Portsmouth, O., in 1874. His mother took him to the Institution when a small boy, and he remained there until he graduated in 1891. At the close of school he got a position in the Institution printing office, under the supervision of Foreman Scott, where he worked till the opening of the next term of school. He left the printing office to work for the Progressive Publishing Co., and remained with them for two months, when he went to Akron to accept a position as compositor. He returned to the Progressive Publishing Co., after a short time, and remained with them for two years, when they broke up. He decided to abandon his trade as printer, which he had followed for six years, and took a position in the Institution for the Deaf, February 11, 1897. He married Miss Margaret Heyl on January 27, 1898. They live in Columbus, O.

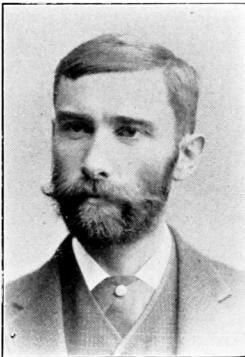
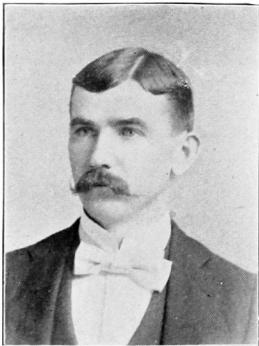


MARGARET SCHWARTZ (nee Heyl), is a native of Columbus, O. At the age of seven years she became a pupil at the Institution, the whooping cough having deprived her of her hearing. In 1882 she was graduated from the School, after which she secured a good position at the State bindery, where she worked for several years, forming one of a number of ex-pupils who have thus profitably employed their time in the service of the State. She severed her connection with the bindery quite recently to become the wife of Mr. Fred. Schwartz, a trusted employee of the Institution. Mrs. Schwartz's mother is dead, but her father is living, as are also several brothers and sisters, one of the latter, John F. Heyl, being also deaf.

EDWARD T. KING was born at Pyremont, Montgomery County, O., March 10, 1855. His father, a native of this State, is a well-known lawyer of Eaton, Preble County, O. Edward received his education at the Ohio Institution for the Deaf. After leaving school, in 1877, he resided in Eaton, engaged as a farmer. He came to Columbus in 1883, and has since been engaged in the State bindery. He is employed in the ruling department, in which are prepared all the blanks used in the transaction of the State's business, in all the various branches. Mr. King was married in 1889 to Margaret Bell, of Columbus, who is not deprived of the sense of hearing. They have one child, Helen Rhea, now five years old.

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WILLIAM FRANCIS MURPHY, of Little Rock, Ark., is one of a number of ex-pupils of the Ohio Institution who have been drafted into the service of the schools of other States. Mr. Murphy first opened his eyes to the world at St. Martins, Brown County, Ohio, on March 5, 1867, from which village he entered school in November of 1876. He completed a nine-year course in June of 1885. While at the Institution he learned the trade of shoemaking, serving under the competent instructorship of Mr. P. P. Pratt for a period of five years. After leaving school he started a shoe shop in his native village of St. Martins, but after a year removed to Fayettville, some three miles southwest, where he hung up his shoe sign and carried on business for three years. In October, 1890, he received an offer from the Deaf Mute Institution of Little Rock, Ark., of the position of instructor in shoemaking. Mr. Murphy accepted the place tendered him and soon thereafter entered upon his duties, which he has ever since continued to discharge



with credit to himself and to the Ohio Institution, where his skill was acquired. Mr. Murphy is unmarried. He is the son of Daniel F. and B. Murphy. His father died in 1890 at the ripe age of 81 years. His occupation was that of farming, and at his death he left the family home-
stead at St. Martins to his wife, on which she at present resides.

* * *

JESSE D. STEWART, at present residing in Byesville, O., began his existence in the little village of Coal Run, Washington County, O., where he was born, February 12, 1861. He is the son of John and Julia Stewart. Mr. Stewart came to Columbus to be educated in 1870, at which time he entered the Institution, remaining there until 1880. He learned the trade of shoemaker, and has been very successful in building up a trade in that business, to which he has added that of harness dealer. Mr. Stewart has spent most of his life in the vicinity in which he now lives, with his father who is a farmer, and has also served as Constable. His mother died in November, 1892.

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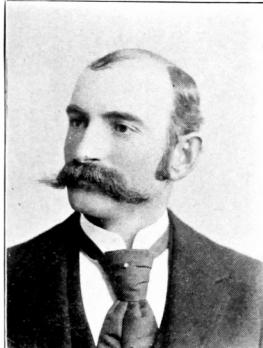


MINNIE ESTELLE CHATFIELD, of Akron, O., is a native of Millersburg, where she was born November 30, 1861, though most of her life has been spent in the city where she now lives. She is the daughter of Selden A. and Elizabeth A. Chatfield. Miss Chatfield entered the Institution in September, 1874, where she remained for eight years. She returned to her home in Akron and lived with her parents until her mother's death in August, 1897, when her home was broken up, and she and her father went to live with a married sister, Mrs. Chas. Watson, at Akron, O. Miss Chatfield retains many pleasant recollections of her school life at Columbus.

ALONZO KINGERY was born at Shaderville, O., March 25, 1854. He is the son of Joseph and Elizabeth Kingery, both of whom are now dead. When but eleven years of age Alonzo entered the Institution, and graduated in the Academic course in June, 1876. He also learned the trades of book-binder and shoemaker. After leaving the Institution Alonzo lived with his mother, near Pleasant Corners, for a year, where he followed his father's occupation of farming. His mother then sold her farm and moved to Columbus, where Alonzo worked in a shoe factory. After his mother's death, he returned to his old home at Shaderville and resumed his farm life. In 1885 he moved to Pleasant Corners, where he and his brother Simon owned a farm. He remained there for eight years, and after selling his farm moved to Grove City, where he is now doing a good business as shoemaker, and is well known both there and in Columbus. Mr. Kingery is unmarried. He is one of the stockholders in the Grove City Canning Factory. He is fond of fishing, and spends many an hour at that occupation during the summer.

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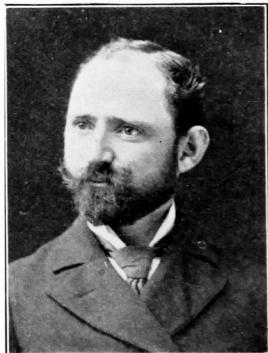
CHRISTOPHER COLUMBUS NEUNER was born September 21, 1858, at Circleville, O., where he has spent most of his life and where he still lives. He came to Columbus to be educated and entered the Institution in 1870, where he remained for five terms. While in school he stood well in all his classes, and was considered the best speaker and lip-reader there at that time. He worked at printing and also acted as "short stop" for the old Independent Base Ball Club. Mr. Neuner also tutored the deaf in private families. He is a semi-mute and often passes for a speaking man and can hear fairly well. He partially lost his hearing, when but three years old, as a result of earache. Having



a natural love for horses, Mr. Neuner after leaving school made a business of buying and selling them, and is considered by old stockmen an expert judge of the noble animal. He also combines farming with his other business. Mr. Neuner has shown some talent as a writer, having contributed several articles to the Ohio Chronicle, and the Circleville Democrat and Watchman. He has made two southern trips to Florida, the first in the summer of 1885 and again in the fall of 1893. On his second trip he was accompanied by his mother, and he counts his experience while there as one of the most pleasant events of his life, an interesting account of which appeared in the Ohio Chronicle of that time. Mr. Neuner's mother died the following year. He is unmarried. His father was born and brought up in Maryland, his occupation being that of farmer and quarryman. He died October 23, 1865. His mother came from Pennsylvania to Ohio when quite young and always resided in this State.

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THOS. F. GOLDSMITH is a native of Grove City, O., where he was born September 22, 1866, and where he resides at the present time. When but six years of age he came to Columbus to be educated and remained until 1882, completing the grammar course. After returning home he became a farmer and has continued in that business ever since. He is an amateur photographer and fond of fishing, hunting and other sports. Mr. Goldsmith is unmarried. He is very popular with the best people in Grove City and has many friends in Columbus. He makes his home with his parents, who are both living. His father went into the war from Virginia. He has been assessor for his township for 19 years and owns a farm near Grove City. Mr. Goldsmith's grandfather was formerly a sailor on the Atlantic Ocean with a brother who was a captain for 12 years, but both have retired from service.





FRANK MILTON REDINGTON, of North Amherst, O., was born on a farm in Manlins, La Salle County, Ill., on August 25, 1863. He is the son of Ransom and Melissa Tyler Redington, and the youngest of seven children. He was unfortunately born deaf and has a brother, Elbert T., and a sister, Lydia, who are also deaf. When he was very young his parents moved to Amherst, O., where they purchased 160 acres of land. At the age of nine years Frank was sent to the Ohio School for the Deaf, where he remained from 1872 to 1882. After leaving school he worked on his father's farm, where he remained until the latter's death in 1885, when the home was broken up, and he and his

mother moved to North Amherst, where his brother lives, and they have a very pleasant home. Mr. Redington chose the trade of carpentry as an occupation and has been a very successful builder, constructing many common and fine dwelling houses, a handsome high school, and several large blocks in Amherst, and some fine residences in Elyria. He has also worked for prominent contractors of Cleveland, being employed on fine dwellings. He is fond of bicycling and has gone back and forth on his wheel to his work, sometimes riding twenty miles a day. Mr. Redington was married August 22, 1894, at Springfield, O., to Miss Wanda A. Neumann. This union was blessed with an only son, Milton Pope, whose early death when but eight months and a half old, was a great blow to his parents. Mrs. Redington was the eldest daughter of August and Augusta Bier Neumann, who were born in Germany, and emigrated to America in their youth. She was born in Jersey City, N. J., June 9, 1871. When but three years of age she had a severe attack of mumps which resulted in the loss of her hearing. Soon after this her parents moved to Springfield, O., where they still live. Miss Neumann entered the Institution in September, 1884, remaining until 1893.



SAMUEL W. CORBETT was born April 14, 1858, five miles west of the city of Bellaire, Belmont County, O. He entered the public school in Belmont County at the age of six years. While attending the latter he contracted scarlet fever from his schoolmates. After his recovery from the fever, which lasted nearly a year, it was learned that he was deaf. His parents, in their efforts to have him talk with them learned him to understand by lip what they wished him to do. At the age of eleven he became a student at the Ohio School for the Deaf, remaining for a period of five years. He entered September, 1869, and left May 6, 1874, then being in the highest grammar class, taught by

John D. H. Stewart. While attending school he also received instruction in the rudiments of printing, and after leaving he followed that trade a very short time only. On entering the Institution a tag was tied on the lapel of his coat with his name by ex-Superintendent G. O. Fay, then he was put in the care of Mr. Chas. M. Rice, an older pupil, and was taken good care of by Mr. Rice for some time. Mr. Rice being a lip reader, Mr. Corbett readily understood him. During his school days he became earnest and diligent in his studies and always stood at the head of his class; also had first best grades in several examinations. In 1875 Mr. Corbett entered the National Glass Works of Bellaire, O., and secured work as a carrying-in boy. In course of time he became a glass-blower, studying everything in the line of making glass. He was later promoted as foreman of the chipping department, which position he has held for a number of years and which he still holds. He is now thoroughly acquainted with the handling of glass. Mr. Corbett first attended the triennial reunion in 1879 and met a few of his classmates. The next time he attended was in 1895, and at that time became deeply interested in the proposed Home for the Aged and Infirm Mutes. Since then he has been an earnest worker in the interests of the Home. Mr. Corbett married Miss Mary Dundon and both are well known among the ex-pupils. Mr. Corbett is now correspondent of the Ohio Chronicle, under the nom de plume of G. B.

Mr. Corbett has lived in Belmont County all his life, and is well known for many miles around by the farmers of that section.



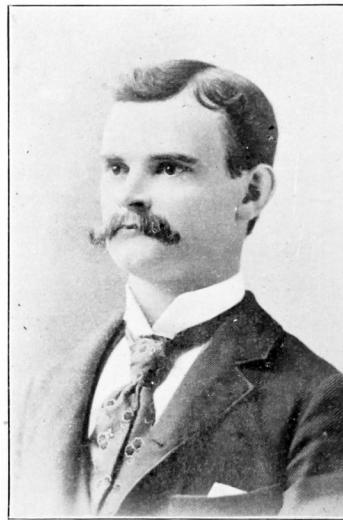
IKE H. SAWHILL, of Seville, O., was born at Taylorstown, Pa. He was a pupil at the Ohio Institution from September, 1872, to June, 1878, entering from Ontario, Richland County. Upon leaving school at Columbus he became a student at Gallaudet College, Washington, D. C., but was compelled to discontinue his studies there after a year on account of the illness of his father. Mr. Sawhill was known as a brilliant student at the Ohio School, completing the course in six years, and being made valedictorian by Superintendent Fay. He was not only ambitious in his studies, but excelled in all kinds of manly sports. He held the record on a hop, skip and jump, of 47 feet 2 inches, and was likewise one of the

best Indian club swingers both at Columbus and at Gallaudet College. He played ball with the famous "Independents," under Manager P. P. Pratt and Captain Joe W. Leib, and was regarded as the finest catcher in Columbus, being at the top of the ladder in 1875, '76, '77 and '78. No pitcher was too speedy for him. In 1878-79 he played shortstop for the Kendall College Club. As a professional player, with the Mansfield Club, in 1882, he caught 37 consecutive games without mask or gloves. He was likewise a heavy hitter and a fast runner.

Removing to Taylorstown, Pa., he became interested in raising fancy Poland China hogs, at which he was very successful, winning many first prizes and sweepstakes at the county fairs. In May of 1886, he married Miss Sadie E. McCoy, of Seville, O., and took up his residence at the latter place, where he has since continued to reside, being employed as clerk in a dry goods and grocery store. Mr. Sawhill is now known as one of the best amateur cyclists of Northern Ohio, having held the county championship for the past two years. Numerous accounts have appeared in the local press from time to time of his feats with the wheel. During the past season he received a tempting offer to become a member of the Morgan & Wright racing team, of Chicago, but yielding to the wishes of his family, refused the same. Mrs. Sawhill

shares her husband's enthusiasm for the wheel, and is herself an expert rider, having covered a distance of over 5,400 miles within three years. Mr. and Mrs. Sawhill have two children, Georgine F. and Dana M., aged 11 and 9 respectively. The former is at present a bright student at the Ohio Institution. Both of the children are clever cyclists. Mr. Sawhill's parents are William and Amelia Sawhill, of Mansfield, O., who appear in these pages.

* * *



EDWARD HENRY McILVAIN was born on a farm near Cold Springs, Campbell County, Kentucky, on the 10th of September, 1868, he being the ninth and last child of James McIlvain and Mary Morgan. When about three years old the family removed to Council Grove, Morris County, Kansas, to join the father who had gone there sometime before and taken up a quarter section claim under the Soldiers' Homestead Act.

About two years later Edward took sick with brain fever and after hovering a month between life and death, he recovered, but with the loss of his sense of hearing. In 1880, he was sent to the Kansas School for the Deaf, situated at Olathe, going overland in a canvas-covered wagon. At the end of the fifth

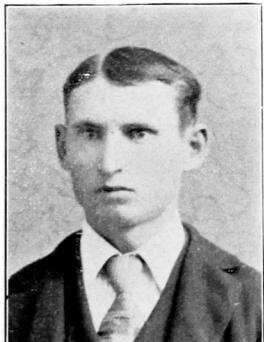
year he was in the highest class, and was to graduate the following June, but on the 9th of December, 1885, he left. In 1887, he entered the Ohio School for the Deaf, hailing from Cincinnati, where he made his home with his uncle and guardian, the late Thomas McIlvain, founder and part owner of the McIlvain & Spiegel Boiler and Tank Shops. In June, 1890, he graduated with Frank J. Brennan, Charles H. Cory, William Fankhauser, Miss Lizzie Stouffer, and Miss Maud Walton. Upon him was conferred the class honor of salutatorian. After living in Cincinnati a few weeks, Edward concluded that the west was the best battle ground to begin life's battle on, so he returned to Council Grove, Kan-

sas. There he set type on a county newspaper until February, 1891, when he, in company with his brother, struck out for Oklahoma, in a canvas-covered wagon, reaching Oklahoma City on the eleventh day with the weather below zero and the ground covered with snow ankle-deep. In a week he found employment on the Oklahoma City Gazette, a daily, and in another week he quit, and went to Arkansas Pass (now Rockport), Texas, to assist his older brother in the restaurant business. Three months later he returned to Oklahoma City, fire having destroyed the restaurant. There he was copyist for the Territorial Board of Health, and the Board of Pension Examiners, but quit when the close confinement began to tell on his health, and soon secured a case on the Baptist Missionary, Oklahoma City, leaving that office six months later to work for the Reformed Publishing Company, Dayton, Ohio, with which concern he was for two and a half years, when he resigned November, 1894, to fill the office of Boys' Attendant at the Ohio School for the Deaf, at the invitation of Superintendent W. S. Eagleson. At the close of school he went to Council Grove, Kansas, where he is now in the barber business with his brother.

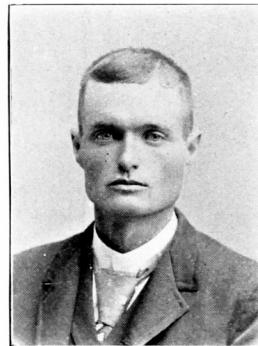
Edward's father was a soldier under the Union flag, in Company "C," 10th Ky. Vol. Inf. Cav. April 23, 1863, he died, as a result of a disease of the throat contracted in the army.

General John Morgan, the noted rebel, was a second cousin of Edward's mother.

* * *



WILHELM HOLTERMAN, of Glouster, O., was born on the other side of the water, being a native of Germany, where he first opened his eyes to the world on April 31, 1876. He came to America with his parents when still quite young and entered the Ohio Institution in 1883 from Perry County. His education extended over a period of seven years, and upon the completion of the same he took up the occupation of coal mining, at which he is still employed. His parents are Benhorst and Anna Holtermann, both of whom are now living with him in Glouster. Wilhelm is unmarried.

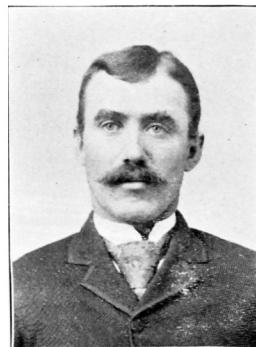


WILLIAM M. LIVINGSTON was born in the village of Richmond, O., which place he still claims as his residence, on November 1, 1863. He lost his gift of speech and hearing when but a year and a half old. He was a very bright pupil and learned rapidly, but on account of poor health was only able to be at school part of the year. After leaving the Institution in 1883 he worked with his father on the farm until the latter's death in 1890. His mother having died in 1887 he lives with a sister and her husband, though he has a farm of 20 acres which he manages. Mr. Livingston is unmarried and is a strictly moral young man, being earnest and active in Christian work. His father

was a soldier, belonging to Co. C, 174th O. V. I.

* * *

HENRY H. ROHRER, of River Styx, O., was born in Guilford Township, September 19, 1862. When but ten years old he entered the Institution, where he remained for six years. He afterwards moved to Washington, D. C., and spent five years in the Columbia Institution for the Deaf of that city, where he was counted a good, industrious pupil. Mr. Rohrer is a member of the Alumni Society. He has one brother, Abram H. Rohrer, with whom he is engaged in farming and stock raising under the firm name of Rohrer Bros. They have a fine farm of 172 acres in the River Styx Valley. Mr. Rohrer is unmarried, but his brother is married and has three children, Percy Dale, Gladys and Jane and David Lester. Mr. Rohrer's parents are both dead. His father was born in Maryland and came to Ohio with his parents when the country was but a wilderness, and settled on a farm where he lived for many years. His wife came with her parents to Ohio when quite young from Pennsylvania.



MINNIE E. WYMAN, now residing with a sister at Bayonne, N. J., is a native of the State of Ohio, Cleveland being her birthplace. She is the daughter of William and Mary Wyman, who still live in the latter place. She entered the Institution in September, 1871, where she remained for eleven years, graduating in June, 1882. Miss Wyman was a member of the Clonian Society for three years and took part in all entertainments given while she was at school. She is also a member of the Ladies' Aid Society at Cleveland, which place she still calls her home. Her present occupation is dress-making. Miss Wyman has attended most of the "reunions" at Columbus since she graduated. She also attended the Convention of Mutes at the World's Fair, where all nationalities were represented, and has many pleasant memories connected with this trip.

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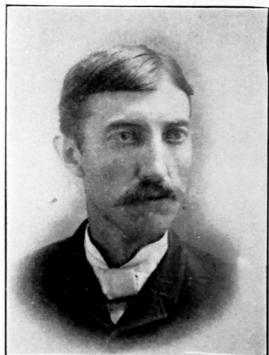
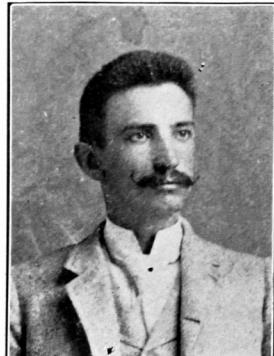
BENJAMIN ORRVILLE SPRAGUE was born March 11, 1861, at Equity, Washington County, Ohio, where he still resides. When but ten years of age he entered the Institution, where he remained until June, 1880. While at school he was instrumental in organizing and drilling the first fire company, being appointed captain of the same, while Lewis Flennikin was chief. After leaving school he followed his present occupation of farming for a few years, then went to Bellefontaine, where he worked in a chair factory for two years. He then spent some time prospecting in the west, and settled in Kansas City, securing a position as timekeeper and meat inspector in a packing house there. Mr. Sprague taught for four years in the Kansas school, when poor health compelled him to resign. Returning to Ohio he learned the shoe and



harness trade and successfully conducted a shop at Williamstown, W. Va., which he disposed of at the time of his father's death, which occurred January 31, 1897, so he could be with his mother at the old home-stead. Mr. Sprague was twice married. His first wife was a Miss Hastings, of Akron, O., who only lived six months after her marriage, which event took place in March, 1881. While teaching in Kansas Mr. Sprague became acquainted with Miss Ida M. Williams, who, at that time, held the position of girls' supervisor in the Kansas school, and they were married in July, 1889. One child has come to bless their union, Linnie Virginia, who is now seven years of age. Mr. Sprague's grandfather, Jonathan Sprague, was among the first settlers at Marietta, O., and built the first grist mill on the Muskingum River. He also built a stone house in 1800, which the family are occupying at the present time.

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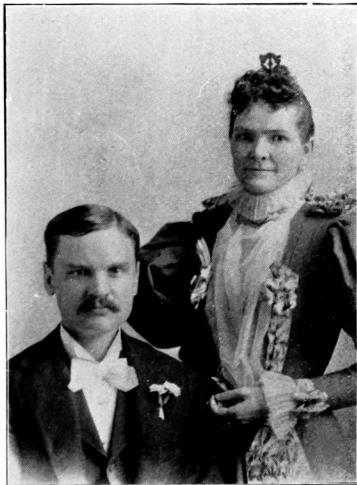
ALFRED S. COX was born on a farm near Sheldon, Vinton County, O., October 22, 1859, where he has since resided. At an early age he was afflicted with a fever, which resulted in almost a total loss of hearing, from which he never recovered. At the age of eleven years he entered the Institution for the Education of the Deaf, Columbus, O., in September of 1870, but owing to continued ill health, through the following years of his school life he only reached and completed the course of study in the grammar department, from which he was honorably discharged by Superintendent G. O. Fay, on June 15, 1880. Since leaving school he has done the lighter work on the farm and at times has worked for different publishers in setting type and doing office work. From 1889 to 1892 he served as assistant postmaster at Sheldon, O. In July of 1892 he accepted a position under the Government as special carrier from Sheldon to Richland, O., which position he held until 1895. Since July, 1895, he has served continuously as assistant postmaster, which position he now holds, being held in the highest esteem by the many patrons of the postoffice. From the excellent Christian training received at the Institution, Alfred formed a noble character and upright manhood, and soon after leaving school he confessed his faith in the



Savior and became an honored member of the Disciple Church, where he still holds his membership.

At home Alfred is surrounded by the best educational influences, all four of his brothers, T. S., L. S., O. S. and M. S. Cox, being among the most distinguished educators of this county. The first two still follow the profession of teaching, while the third, O. S. Cox, claims the honor of Starling Medical College being his alma mater. The fourth and youngest brother, M. S., is a member of the Seventy-third General Assembly from the Hocking-Vinton District. With these eminent brothers and the best of Christian parents, Alfred has spent his lifetime pleasantly and profitably, while his home has always been open to receive his mute friends and schoolmates.

* * *



JOHN ERNEST PERSHING, whose picture, taken with that of his wife, herewith appears, was born at Deer Park, La Salle, Co., Ill., December 3, 1867. His parents are natives of Pennsylvania, and reside at Springfield, O. His father is a railroad and express agent by occupation. Ernest lost his hearing at the age of two years, and after vain attempts to restore it, he was placed in the Iowa Institution for the Deaf in 1881, remaining there a little over one term. His parents removed to Ohio, and in January, 1883, he entered the Ohio Institution, where he took the regular course, graduating in 1888. He partially learned the printer's trade while at Columbus and finished it soon after graduation. Finding that occupation did not suit him, he took up the painting business, and is now an employe in the paint shop of Warder, Bushnell & Glessner, Springfield, of which Governor Bushnell is president. He resides at 87 West Euclid Avenue, in a neat cottage home lately erected out of the combined savings of him-

self and worthy wife since they left school. Mr. Pershing was married to Miss Lida Bartlett, of Xenia, O., July 23, 1896, and the union has proved a most happy one.

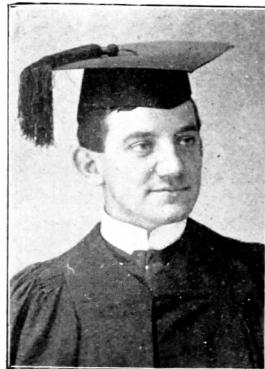
He is well known among the mutes of Ohio, and enjoys the honor of being the first mute that the Baptist denomination in the State licensed to preach to that class of people.

* * *



JENNIE DELORA GODMAN (nee Rinehart), of Cardington, Ohio, was born in the village of Edison, in the same county, that of Morrow, in which she at present resides, on March 12, 1868. Miss Rinehart lived on a farm seven miles north of Cardington, when she began her education at Columbus, which event took place in January, 1877. She left the Institution ten years later, in April, 1887, and returning home removed with her parents to Cardington, where she was married, August 23, 1888, to Thomas Corwin Godman. Two children came to bless the union, Howard Fay and Edith Blanche, now aged respectively seven and five years. Mrs. Godman's father, David Rinehart, is

an engineer by occupation, but has been an invalid for several years past. He still lives at Cardington. Her husband's parents are both dead. His father was one of the pioneers of Cardington, and was a leading merchant there for a number of years, also a member of the local school board. At the time of his demise he was Treasurer of Morrow County. He met a tragic death, in 1864, being killed by lightning while sitting near the door. Her husband's uncle, General James H. Godman, was State Auditor under ex-Governor Thomas Corwin. He is well remembered as President of Ohio Wesleyan University, at Delaware, O., which honorable position he held for a period of twenty years. He died in 1891 and was buried at Marion, O., where he was once a leading attorney. Two of her husband's brothers served in the late war, participating in hard-fought battles. One was First Lieutenant in the 96th O. V. I. He died at Callao, Peru, South America, in 1867. The other served in the 26th O. V. I., contracting sickness from which he died at home. Mrs. Godman's husband, Thomas Corwin Godman, graduated at the Ohio Institution in 1869.



FRANKLIN CHARLES SMIELAU, of the Protestant Episcopal Theological Seminary, Philadelphia, Penn., was born at Cincinnati, O., August 27, 1875. He entered the Institution as a pupil in the fall of 1888, studied the regular course and graduated in June, 1892. In the fall of the same year he passed the entrance examinations and entered Gallaudet College, Washington, D. C., when he took the regular course of study and graduated in June, 1897, with the degree of Bachelor of Arts. Some time before graduating from Gallaudet College he decided to devote his future life to church work among the deaf, and in the fall of 1897, entered the Protestant Episcopal Theological

Seminary, at Philadelphia, Pa., to prepare himself for the ministry. He is now studying for Priest's orders, and will be the first deaf mute from Ohio to receive a full theological preparation.

Mr. Smielau was very fond of out-door sports while a pupil at the Institution and also while at Gallaudet. He organized the first foot ball team under the present rules, with the aid of Mr. W. H. Zorn, a graduate of Gallaudet and a teacher in the Institution. He played center in the team he organized. He managed the base ball team for three seasons and pitched for one season.

He was president of the Clonian Society and held several other offices. In his studies he led his class and graduated with first honors.

At Gallaudet he played center on the eleven four years; captained the '96 team, which won the championship of the District of Columbia. He pitched for two seasons and managed the '97 team for a short time.

Mr. Smielau was local editor of the "Buff and Blue," the college periodical, during the Junior year and associate editor during part of the Senior year. He was president of the Students' Literary Society during Senior year and Supreme Imaum of the Xi Phi Sigma, the Greek letter fraternity of the College, during Senior year. He also led his class at Gallaudet and graduated with first honors, delivering the valedictory address to the class.

Mr. Smielau is now assistant to the Rev. J. M. Koehler, rector of All Soul's Church for the Deaf, in Philadelphia, and general missionary in Pennsylvania.

MRS. NANNIE BINKLEY (nee Crist) is a native of Ohio, having begun her existence in the city of Cincinnati, where she was born July 6, 1867. She began her education in Columbus in 1872, but was obliged to leave school at different times on account of her eyes, which were so affected she was unable to pursue her studies. After leaving the Institution in 1884 Miss Crist returned to Sharon, O., where she was married, December 18, 1890, to Mr. Edwin P. Binkley, of East Germantown, Ind. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Benjamin Talbot, who was a teacher at the Ohio Institution for the Deaf. One child has come to bless their union, Ida Margaret, now ten years of age, who is learning to talk quite well. Mr. Binkley was educated at the Institution for the Deaf in Indianapolis, and graduated in 1881. He is a farmer, and they have a pleasant home at East Germantown. Mr. Binkley, Sr., served as cavalryman in the Union Army. He was twice elected to the Indiana Legislature. Mrs. Binkley's parents are living at Hartwell, O. Her father is a lumber dealer.

* * *



JACOB A. SHOWALTER was born July 8, 1862, near Van Wert, Van Wert County, O. Both his parents emigrated from Germany to this country, his father being a farmer by occupation. When two years old brain fever deprived him of his hearing and speech. He entered the Institution at Columbus, September, 1872, remaining a student there till June 20, 1882. When he graduated he was the salutatorian of his class. He was married to Ellen B. Myers, a class graduate of his, at her home, Columbus Grove, Putnam County, O., October 5, 1882.

Their union is blessed with a bright promising son, Benjamin Roscoe, twelve years old.

After their marriage they settled on his farm in Van Wert County, but finding it uncongenial to their tastes, they moved to Lima, Allen County, O., where he was employed by the Standard Oil Co.

Sickened by the awful death of his partner, caused by an explosion there, he relinquished his place and came to Dayton, O., in the spring of 1891, where he secured employment in the Barney & Smith car shops. He subsequently drifted into the Dayton Last Works, where he still holds a good position as last plater. He is now one of the board of managers of the Home, having served as one of the managers of the Home fund. He is a member of Court Harmon, No. 131, Lodge of Independent Order of Foresters, and is very popular with the members. He has a very cosy home at 17 Washington Street, Dayton, O., the adornments of the same being the productions of his wife's many accomplishments, attesting her extreme love for her home and art.



ELLA B. SHOWALTER, of Dayton, O., was born September 15, 1862, near Elida, Allen County, O. Her father, William Henry Myers, then a farmer, responded to his country's call and remained in its service until it laid him low, April 12, 1865. When eight years of age erysipelas deprived her of her hearing. December, 1874, found her enrolled as a pupil at the Institution at Columbus, O. After a course of seven and one-half years, she graduated June 20, 1882, being the "joy" orator of her class. During her pupilage she did much to assist at entertainments and the Sabbath services by the rendition in the beautiful sign language of popular songs, with Miss Anna Byers, her

first teacher at the Institution, as piano accompanist. She was married to Jacob B. Showalter, October 5, 1882, at her home in Columbus Grove. Her little "hopeful," Benjamin Roscoe, is the very acme of "mamma's boy." She is proficient with both needle and brush, always winning several first premiums on her handiwork at the alumni's expositions. At the last reunion she was unanimously elected recording secretary of the forthcoming reunion, being the first woman ever elected to an office of the association. She is one of the Board of Lady Managers of the Home, and was a prime mover in organizing the Dayton Ladies' Aid Society for the benefit of the Home. She has been its president since 1895.

EVA M. BERGER, of Dayton, O., was born across the water, at St. Ilgen, near Heidelberg, Baden, Germany, March 18, 1874. She is the daughter of Henry C. and Regina Berger. Her father, who was a merchant tailor, died January 4, 1880. Miss Berger entered the Institution in September, 1883. At that time her parents were living at Massillon, O. She graduated in the full course June 20, 1893, and had learned the trade of printing. Her present occupation is dressmaking. She was a member of several societies, the Clonian Society and the Christian Endeavor; also the Sarah Perry Club, which was organized in March, 1891. Eva was one of the organizers of the Dayton Ladies' Aid Society of the Home, and held the office of secretary from 1895 to 1896. She is quite an artist in drawn work.

* * *



CLARA FRANCES, only child of Francis and Clara Lingle, of Dayton, saw the first light of day in that beautiful city on the 2d day of July, 1876. At the age of three and one-third years she was taken sick with brain fever, which deprived her of her hearing. In September, 1885, she entered the Ohio Institution, at Columbus. In her eighth year her failing health compelled her to lay aside her studies, early in spring. The next year (1893) she happily resumed her studies and would have graduated in June. But, unfortunately, her health again failed, and she was forced to return home in March, but not without hopes of returning again. However, these hopes were not realized, and it was a blow to her ambition for a higher education. Though denied the privilege of being permitted to complete her education at the Institution, she finds compensation in intercourse with friends, either intellectually or socially, and is ever in search for more knowledge.



The Institution is ever the object of her love and pride. Since leaving school she has been, and still is, taking life easy under the parental wings at her home, 425 South Main Street, Dayton. She is an enthusiastic member of the Dayton Ladies' Aid Society for the Home, being one of the founders. Since its organization she has held the office of treasurer, and is proud of its work, it having furnished a pretty room in the Home, known as the Dayton Room.

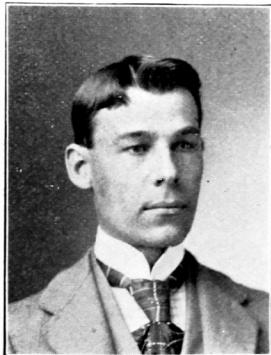
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CHARLES HENRY CORY, of 2241 East Fifth Street, Dayton, O., is a native of Cairo, Ill., where he first saw the light on February 2, 1870 (Ground Hog Day). He came to the Institution while a resident of Portsmouth, O., September 10, 1880, and graduated with full course on June 17, 1890. Three of his ten years of school life were spent in New York State, but it is in the Ohio Institution that his affection centers, he being one of its most loyal and enthusiastic alumnus. After graduating he became record clerk in a railroad office at Lima. A knowledge of the art of printing having formed a part of his education at the Institution, he embarked in the publishing business in 1892,

in company with Edwin T. Holycross, at Dayton, the venture being known as "The Silent Press," a high-class newspaper devoted to the interests of the deaf. One of the prominent professors of the Ohio School was leading editor. The publication, like many another journalistic venture, failed to receive the support that it merited, and after a career of six months was obliged to suspend.

For the past five years Mr. Cory has been employed as a wood polisher and finisher in the extensive car shops of the Barney & Smith Co., Dayton. He does not expect, however, to make this a permanent occupation, but is certain to be heard from in course of time in other and more advanced fields of usefulness.

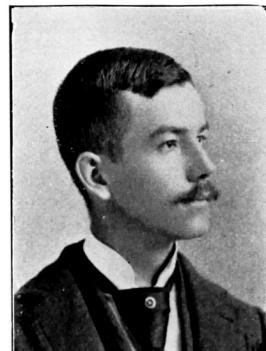
On September 12, 1891, he was married to his fellow graduate, Elizabeth Anna Stouffer, of Union City, Ind., at Lima, O., a biography of whom follows this sketch. Mr. Cory comes of a prominent Revolutionary family, one of his ancestors having been a major of "Minute Men." Charles is now preparing a genealogical history of the Cory



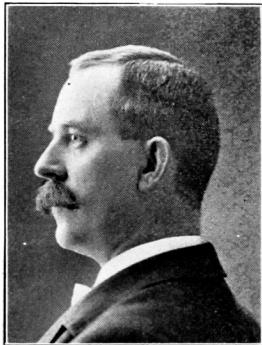
family, which he expects to complete by 1900. As regards his parents, Charles Henry and Mary Louise (Young) Cory, the former is a well-known railroad man, having been at one time Superintendent of an eastern road, and during the war in charge of the railway shops at Nashville, Tenn. At present he is Superintendent of Motive Power of the Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton road, with headquarters at Lima.

ELIZABETH ANNA CORY (nee Stouffer)

was born at Columbus, Ind., October 25, 1868. She is the daughter of John K. and Mary Ann Stouffer, both of whom are still living at Union City, Ind., where her father owns a wagon repairing shop. Miss Stouffer was living at Red River, O., when she went to Columbus to be educated in 1881. While at the Institution she learned tailoring and graduated in 1890. Miss Stouffer was married to Charles H. Cory, Jr., at Lima, O., September 12, 1891. They have since moved to Dayton, O. They have no children. Mrs. Cory is considered quite an expert in all kinds of fancy work such as embroidery, drawn work, knitting and crocheting, and keeps up with all that is new in these lines.



CHARLES EDWIN ROBBINS, of Glen Roy, O., was born in Jackson County, O., one of the best known bituminous regions of the country, May, 21, 1872. He came to Columbus to be educated in 1882 and remained at the Institution ten years. He learned the trade of shoemaker, which he has since followed. Mr. Robbins is unmarried and has spent most of his life where he now resides. His parents are both living, his father being a prosperous merchant.



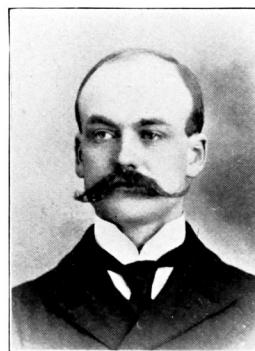
PRESTON LINCOLN STEVENSON, of Findlay, O., one of the representative ex-pupils of the Institution, is a native of the city of Dayton, where he first saw the light August 22, 1860. He entered school at Columbus in September of 1870, while a resident of Yellow Springs, Greene County, and completed a high-class course in June, 1880. As a part of his industrial education he was taught the art of printing, in which he became proficient, serving for a considerable period as assistant foreman, or monitor, while still a student, in the Institution printing office. Mr. Stevenson was active in various departments of school life, being a prominent member of the Clonian Society, and at one time its president. He also took a leading part in dramatic exhibitions. His motto was "Labor of pleasing." After graduating he worked for a short period as compositor on the Republican and Democrat, weekly newspapers of Kenton, O., but retired from the printer's case in January of 1881, to accept a clerkship in the office of the Recorder of Hardin County. He held that position until April, 1887, when he received the offer of a similar place in the Recorder's office of Hancock County, which he accepted. He has remained an attache of that office ever since, under both Republican and Democratic administrations. In 1889 his efficient services received just recognition in a promotion to the position of Deputy Recorder, his advancement taking effect simultaneously with the opening of the handsome new court house, in the fall of that year. He is at present occupying that position.

Mr. Stevenson is a man of varied accomplishments, being a fine penman, an artistic map drawer, and a cartoonist of unusual ability. He is also an adept in the mystic art of legerdemain, which makes his services much sought after for parlor and other entertainments. Newspaper notices speak very highly of his feats, and his many friends confidently predict that he will, in time, fully equal the feats of Hermann and other professional magicians.

On November 2, 1887, Mr. Stevenson was united in marriage to Ida Elmina Emery, of Maumee City, Lucas County, O. The fruit if this union is one boy, now eight years old, who bears the name of Emery Scott Stevenson. The family live in their own home, at 129 Monroe

Street. Mr. Stevenson is of Revolutionary ancestry, the name being associated both with the struggle for independence and with the war of 1812. His father, Preston Stevenson, a member of the Sixty-sixth, Company G, Illinois, died in the defense of his country at Pittsburg Landing in 1862. A brother, Benjamin Scott Stevenson, suffered confinement in Libby Prison. He is now a prominent contractor of Columbus, O., and was public building inspector under Governor Foraker. Another member of the connection died at Libby and still another was killed in battle. The family history in Ohio dates back to pioneer days, the Stevensons being among the first settlers of Hardin County. A number of them have at various times filled important positions of public trust, such as county treasurer, commissioner, sheriff, recorder, and justices of the peace.

Mrs. Stevenson is a great-great-granddaughter of Josiah Bartlet, one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence. Her great-grandfather was a captain in the Revolutionary war, her grandfather served in the War of 1812, and her father was a soldier in the Rebellion. The latter is a well-known citizen of Maumee. He is an expert craftsman in wood and iron and is prominent in K. P. circles.



CLINTON M. KNOWLES, of Colebrook, O., was born March 5, 1870, at South New Lynne, in the same county. He became deaf when between four and five years of age, as the result of scarlet fever, but could make himself understood when speaking with friends, and upon entering the Institution in 1878 took half-hour lessons in the articulation department. Mr. Knowles was absent several terms, but graduated in 1889 and was valedictorian of his class. He was also a member of the Clonian Society from 1886 to 1889, during which time he held the office of President, Vice President and Secretary. Mr. Knowles acted as tutor to a small boy who was deaf, at Jefferson, O., for one year. He is unmarried and is now living with his parents, his present occupation being farming, which his father also follows. His parents were born and raised in Ohio, but his grandparents were from Connecticut, though of English descent.

WILLIAM ELLSWORTH HOY, the well-known player and member of the Cincinnati National League Club, was born and reared on the farm of his parents, near the village of Houcktown, Hancock County, O. He lost his hearing from scarlet fever at the age of six years, and was soon afterward sent to the Institution, during the regime of G. O. Fay, entering the Institution in September, 1872. Received diploma June, 1879, being valedictorian of his class. He was a member of the Clonian Society, and was its Secretary for several terms. Was taught the trade of shoemaking, and after leaving school conducted a shoe shop in his native village, with good success, until 1886, when he saw a chance for betterment at professional base ball.

Following, in brief, is his career on the diamond: With Oshkosh (Wis.), Northwestern League, 1886 and 1887; Washington National League, 1888 and 1889; Buffalo Players' National League, 1890; St. Louis American Association, 1891; Washington National League, 1892 and 1893; Cincinnati National League, 1894, 1895, 1896 and 1897. Mr. Hoy has made his winter residence, since 1886, at Findlay, O.

* * *

LOUIS JOHN BACHEBERLE, of Cincinnati, is a native of the city in which he now makes his home, the date of his birth being January 20, 1872. He began his education at Columbus in 1877, where he pursued his studies until June, 1887, being always leader in class honors and graduating in the academic course at the age of 15. While at the Institution he learned the trade of printing, for which he displayed great aptitude. Foreman Ed. J. Scott, of the printing department, gave Louis a letter of recommendation, in which he stated that, although a mere boy when he left school, he was one of the best printers that ever went out of the



office. Quite naturally Louis adopted the "art preservative" as an occupation, and has been highly successful at the same for eight years as job compositor in the wrapping and roll paper department of the Kemper-Thomas Paper Co., one of the largest concerns of the kind in the West.

Socially Mr. Bacheberle enjoys a wide popularity, and is a leader among the deaf people of the Queen City, intellectually and politically. He is Secretary of the Anderson Club, an account of which unique organization appears elsewhere. He is publisher of the Cincinnati and Suburban Directory of the Deaf, the first publication of the kind ever issued in Ohio. Louis is a son of Charles and Katie Bacheberle, both natives of Germany. The former died in 1894.

* * *

JOHN S. LEIB, of Columbus, O., a well-known graduate of the Ohio Institute for the Deaf, was born at Cheshire, Delaware County, O., October 17, 1859. His father was a miller by occupation and both parents, now deceased, were natives of this State. The subject of this sketch entered the Institution at Columbus, November 11, 1870, remaining there as a student for a period of nearly ten years, the date of his graduation being June, 1880. While at the Institution he received instruction in the rudiments of printing. He adopted the "art preservative" as an occupation upon leaving school, and has ever since followed the same with success. His first position was with the Legal Record, a weekly newspaper of Columbus. Shortly afterward he went on the Daily Statesman, the predecessor of the Press-Post, with which publication he is now connected. He is a member of Typographical Union No. 5, is popular with his fellow printers and ranks as a good compositor.

Mr. Leib was married to Carrie A. Summers, of Columbus. Their union has been blessed with a bright little daughter, Marie C., now six years old. They have a pleasant home at 158 North Grant avenue. At the last reunion of the alumni of the Institution, Mr. Leib served as member of the Committee of Arrangements. He enjoys an extensive acquaintance among the ex-pupils of the Institution.





MABEL BLANCHE FISHER, of Fisher, O., whose pleasing features are herewith presented, is well known in Alumni circles by reason of her abilities as an artist. The following sketch of her life will be read with interest by her many friends.

One bright July morning Mabel came to gladden the hearts of John and Olive Armstrong Fisher, and to brighten their home, then at Harrisonville, Meigs County, O.

Being the first grandchild in the Armstrong family, she was the pride of their hearts. But the dread disease, scarlet fever, stole into this happy home and hushed forever the joyous prattle of this lovely child at the interesting age of three years.

The thought that all communication was cut off from this little flower was appalling. The only balm that could be applied was that of education by the sign language. Therefore she entered the Institute at Columbus, O., where she remained until she graduated, June, 1891, having the honor of valedictorian conferred upon her. While at the Institute she entered with spirit into the pastimes and pleasures of school life. She was a member of the Clonian Society, being for a time its secretary. She organized the Ladies' Lawn Tennis Club, of which she was president.

Mabel developed unusual talent for recitation, which was so marked that the Superintendent of the Institution took her quite frequently, with other students, to give entertainments in neighboring cities. Upon completing her course at Columbus she took a few months of quiet rest at her beautiful country home at Fisher, O., after which she entered the Academy of Art, at Cincinnati, O., where she developed rare talent for drawing, painting and needle work. Her paintings, placed on exhibition at the fair during the Ohio reunion in 1895, were awarded several first preminums.

Mabel Fisher comes from renowned families on both sides of her house. Her father is a direct descendant from Sir Joshua Carpenter, of England, a copy of whose will he holds in his possession, which bequeathed to his daughter, John Fisher's great-grandmother, some portion of the property in Philadelphia known as "Carpenter's Row," where Independence Hall now stands. Mabel's father was a creditable soldier of the late war, having served three years in the Seventy-sixth O. V. I.

Fifteenth Army Corps, commanded by General Logan. He marched with Sherman to the sea, through South and North Carolina to Raleigh, where Johnston surrendered. Her mother is a daughter of Elmer Armstrong, an extensive stock-raiser and an old and distinguished settler of Athens County. He was closely related to Col. William Crawford, of Revolutionary and Indian fame. Many interesting tales are told of the pioneer days of the Armstrong family, some of its members being compelled to take refuge in a fort to escape the cruelty of the savage race. Mabel's grandmother, on her mother's side, was descended from Sir William Booth, whose vast estate is now in litigation. Mabel now resides at Fisher, O., with her parents. Her high sense of honor, refined tastes and chaste manners have won for her a host of friends and admirers.

* * *



eva cordelia nutt, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William Nutt, was born in Jackson, Jackson County, O., December 26. She entered the Ohio School for the Deaf in 1882, and graduated from the same school June 21, 1892. Her present residence is Hamden Junction, Vinton County, O., where her father is superintendent of valuable coal and mineral lands, consisting of 9,000 acres, owned by Damarin & Co., of Portsmouth, O.

After her graduation she resided in Highland County, where her father bought a home with one hundred and eighty acres of land. In 1895 the house was destroyed by fire and they moved to the old place where they live now. Both parents are living and well known and are highly respected in Vinton and neighboring counties. While at school Eva learned the printing trade—not from necessity, but for fun and pleasure. She was a member of the Clonian Society and also the Lawn Tennis Club, of which she was a secretary. Eva has distinguished herself in wood carving. She took lessons of Miss Eliza H. Rannells, a daughter of D. V. Rannells, M. D., of McArthur, for one year. She exhibited some of her work at the fair of the Ohio reunion for the deaf mutes in 1895 and won the prize. She expects to enter the Art Museum of Boston, Mass., next year to finish the course in wood carving.



ORIN J. FREDERICK, of Washingtonville, Mahoning County, O., was born on a farm at the above address, January 24, 1878. His father is a well-known farmer by occupation, and both parents, now living, are natives of Ohio. His loss of hearing was caused by catarrhal fever when about four weeks old. The subject of this sketch entered the Institution at Columbus, September, 1884, at five years of age, remaining there as a student for a period of ten years, the date of his graduation being June 12, 1894, when sixteen years old. While at school he was a member of the Clionian Society and Crandon Club, and was once president and librarian of the latter. Also member of the first nine

base ball and foot ball clubs. He was elected captain of the former for two years and was one of its best batters. His industrial education at school was in the tailor, printing and carpenter shops. After leaving school he worked at two different trades, at Lisbon, O., and then at Salem, O., as a wire nail worker. Orin is a great lover of farm life and will go into that business.

* * *

ELSIE EDNA LANG, of Buffalo, N. Y., daughter of Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Lang, was born at Toledo, O., on January 2, 1886. She lost her hearing when about three years old through catarrah. Elsie was a student at the Ohio Institution for two and a half years, where she became proficient in articulation, and where she is still remembered as an unusually bright child. At present she is continuing her education at the St. Mary's Institution for the Deaf, at Buffalo, N. Y., in which city her father is a well-known business man. She talks well and can carry on a conversation by lip-reading. Elsie has the record of being the best behaved scholar out of forty-eight pupils. This picture was taken in December, 1897.



JULIA ANNA MOULDER was born at Lancaster, Fairfield County, Ohio, April 27, 1872, and entered the Institution for the Deaf and Dumb at Columbus, Ohio, September, 1879. She pursued the common studies of the Institution, leaving in 1889. She learned the tailoring trade, after which she entered the employ of the Lerch (Lancaster) shoe factory, at which place she is now employed. Her father was born in Germany, coming to this country in his early boyhood, and soon after was married to Miss Elizabeth Young, of Madison Township, Fairfield County. He was the leading contractor of Lancaster for many years. Julia lives on North Broadway with her mother, sisters and brothers. She is well liked in her native city, being the only deaf person there.

* * *

CHARLES HENRY NEWTON, the subject of this sketch, was born at Parker's Landing, Armstrong County, Pa., May 1, 1872. At the age of two and one-half years he had scarlet fever and black diphtheria, which entirely destroyed his hearing.

When quite young he entered the Horace Mann School for the Deaf, in Boston, Mass., and remained there till he was fifteen years old, at which time his parents moved to Macksburg, O. The following September, 1887, he entered the Institution for the Deaf at Columbus, O., and remained there till April, 1893, when he moved with his parents to Emlenton, Pa., within eight miles of the place where he was born, and where he now resides.

While in the Columbus Institution he played base ball and foot ball, and always took a lively interest in all the sports and games indulged in by the pupils. Prof. R. P. McGregor was his last teacher, he being in the second academic and would have graduated in one more year.



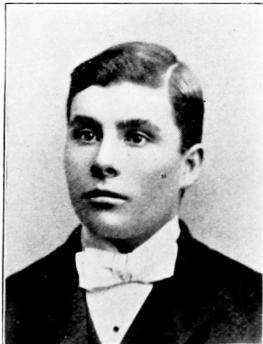
From 1893 to 1896 he did different kinds of labor for the National Transit Co., and in 1896 was promoted to the position of tank strapper and assistant gauger. Charles is a hustler and may be seen driving his own beautiful bay horse, Frank, over the hills and valleys of his district, some days riding fifty miles and strapping from eight to eleven tanks in one day. He drives his horse a distance of twenty-eight to forty-eight miles every day. He spends his evenings in the office at his desk writing up his records and preparing his tank tables, to be telegraphed to headquarters at Bradford, Pa. He says he likes to work, that it is company for him, as there are not many deaf people near him, and even when at school he worked every vacation, earning money to buy his clothing for the coming year, and to pay his own expenses to and from Columbus, O.

He is the youngest and one of the most proficient tank strappers in the employ of the National Transit Co. His father has been superintendent of the Clarion District of the National Transit Co. for some years.

The Chronicle has always been a welcome guest at his home ever since he left school. He likes to hear how his old friends of his school days are prospering. He wishes long life and prosperity to the Chronicle and the Institution. He enjoys single blessedness, is a member of the Royal Templars and Sons of Veterans and is a member of the Irving Club, of Emlenton, Pa.

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JOHN F. WILDERMUTH, of Leipsic, Putnam County, O., entered upon the stage of earthly existence at the village of Union Centre, Hancock County, the date of his birth being February 14, 1873. He came to the Institution accredited to his present place of residence in September of 1893, remaining until June of 1894. While at school his industrial training was in the line of shoemaking. He is at present engaged in farming. Although at the Ohio School but a short period, he is well remembered by many of his associates there. He is the son of Benjamin and Catherine Wildermuth, the former being a well-known Putnam County agriculturist.



LAURA GARD was born on a farm near Camden, O., April 3, 1869. When nine months old she lost her hearing from cerebral meningitis. She entered the Ohio School for the Deaf in 1883, remaining four and one-half years. In 1887, her parents removing to Nebraska, she entered the Nebraska Institution at Omaha, remaining two years. While there she began her art education. In 1890 she returned to Ohio, and for a time was an art student at the Oxford Female College. In the fall of 1891 she returned to Columbus as a pupil of the School for the Deaf and continued her art studies at the Columbus Art School. She graduated in the class of 1893 (School for the Deaf), since which

time she has followed the profession of an artist in Eaton, O., making her home with her parents.

* * *

FRANK MINEGO was born at Portsmouth, O., December 23, 1859, and is still a resident of that place. He entered the Institution in 1877 and learned the shoemaker's trade. After leaving school he worked for a year at the Columbus Buggy Co. From there he went to Moon, Miller & Co.'s shoe factory, where he remained until the factory was burned in 1893. He then moved to Portsmouth, where he worked at Padan Bros. until they made an assignment. From there he went to Drew, Selby & Co.'s, where he is now engaged as shoemaker. Mr. Minego was married June 2, 1888, to Miss Florence O. Rodebaugh, of Columbus. They have no children. His father and mother came to this country from Paris, France, and settled in Scioto County in 1840. His father was a shoemaker and is still living. His mother died in 1893. Mrs. Minego is a well educated, hearing woman.





W. LORIMOR SAWHILL, of Taylortown, Washington County, Pa., his native State, was born on July 28, 1865, and was reared in Taylortown, Pa., until the age of seven years, when his parents, who were educated at the old school for the deaf at Columbus, under the administration of Mr. Collins Stone, but who are now deceased, moved to Washington, Guernsey County, O. It was from there that he entered the Institution at Columbus, as a pupil, in the fall of 1873. He spent a course of nearly seven years there, but being left homeless and an orphan, he was obliged to stay out of school altogether, and earn his own living. He was then at the age of fourteen years. He secured

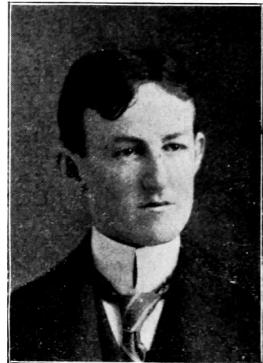
work as a laborer at the Edgar Thomson Steel Works at Braddock, Pa., and remained there one year, when he returned to his birthplace and lived with an aunt for two years. He then went to Missouri, where he worked in the freight yard for the St. Joe Lead Co., near the Iron Mountain Railroad. Being dissatisfied with the place and surroundings he again went East, and was given employment at the Braddock Steel Works, but this time as "night turn." Another year was spent there and in the spring of 1885 he joined the Ohio and Inter-State League as a professional ball player, having learned the art of using the ball and bat at school. He played ball in the springs and summers of 1886-88, when he found time was being wasted without work in the winter, and determined that steady employment would, if he could get it, be the wisest movement for the rest of his life. He, therefore, left Fultonham, Ohio, where he had been staying with his father's twin brother, also a deaf mute, and intended trying for a place at the steel works again, but a stop-over was made at his old home, where he was given employment as assistant carpenter in the oil fields. It was in the winter of 1888, and to-day he enjoys the reputation of being the only mute oil man that can take care of four boilers and eight engines that run eight wells. He is well known among the sportsmen of Western Pennsylvania and West Virginia as one of the best ball players and performers on the horizontal bars. He was married on April 9, 1890, to Miss Emma R. Kob, one of Ohio's bright graduates of 1888. They have been blessed with three very bright children. The oldest, Luella May,

was born on February 3, 1892; Clyde Sterry on August 17, 1893, and Brewster Russell on June 27, 1895. Lorimor Sawhill is the only brother to Collins S. Sawhill, of Braddock, Pa., who is well known in the deaf circle as the funny sign maker and story teller. They have many friends in Ohio and Pennsylvania.

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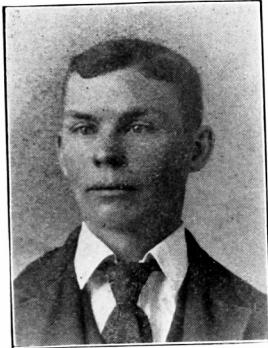
FRANK ALEXANDER JONES was born in Newark, O., March 2, 1876. His mother was the daughter of Alexander McKinney, one of the pioneers of Licking County, and his father was born in Cardiganshire, Wales. At the age of two years he was deprived of both speech and hearing. He entered the Ohio Institution for the Deaf in the year 1885, and graduated in 1895, and is now employed at the State Book Bindery. He is a nephew of the Hon. L. F. McKinney, who won political honors as Representative and who afterwards was appointed U. S. Minister to Colombia, S. A., by President, Cleveland.

* * *



Her ancestors have been prominent in political and military circles.

NETTIE THEODORA JONES was born in Newark, Licking County, O., September 1, 1862, of Scotch Irish and Welsh parentage. At the age of three years she became partially deaf through sickness, but retained her speech so that she was able to attend a country school. At the age of sixteen she entered the Ohio Institution for the Deaf and remained until within one year of her graduation in 1886. While attending school she served an apprenticeship in the State Book Bindery, where she is now employed. She is the eldest of a family of seven children, all of whom reside in Columbus (their parents having died several years ago), and a sister of Frank A. Jones, a sketch of whose life is presented above.



JACOB RICE, of St. Clairsville, was born May 1, 1872, a native of the thriving little capital of Belmont County, where he has resided his entire life, with the exception of the period during which he attended school at Columbus and two years spent in Morris, Ill. He became a pupil at the Institution on September 15, 1889, and remained until 1891, when he was compelled to quit his studies because of an affection of his eyes. His present occupation is that of farming. His parents were Foster C. and Rachel Rice. The former was a carpenter and undertaker by occupation. He died November 15, 1896, at a Columbus Hospital, of consumption, and was buried in Columbus. The mother is still living.

being a resident of St. Clairsville. Mr. Rice speaks of his parents and of himself as follows:

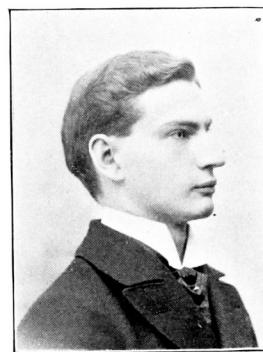
"My father was a native of Ohio. My mother was born in Ireland, and with her parents came to America in 1859 and located in St. Clairsville, she being at that time nine years of age. Her maiden name was Rachel Courtney.

"My school days in Columbus will ever be remembered as the happiest period of my life, and I often look back to those days and wish to live them over again. My greatest regret is, that my eyesight failed me and that I was compelled to leave the school room. I would have graduated three years later had it not been for my misfortune. I had worked at the shoemaker's trade for awhile and afterward went into the Institution butcher shop, having a strong liking for the latter occupation. I am a great admirer of William Jennings Bryan, both as a man and for the principles he advocates, believing that these principles are for my country's greatest good. I am not entirely deaf, but can hear very good through my right ear. I can talk as well as any one and can read equally as well.

"I was born May 1, 1872. I attended the public schools of St. Clairsville, and was in the fourth room, when I moved west. Here I went three miles to school. I enjoyed riding on the crust of the deep snow in the winter, but when thirteen years old I lost most of my hearing by the cold. Returning to Ohio I entered the Institution for the deaf."

EDITH PINNEY, of Excello, O., claims as her place of birth the city of Hamiltonton, O. Her parents afterwards removed to Excello, from which place she came to the Institution as a student in September, 1879, where she remained until 1891. While at school she received instruction in the art of printing, but upon returning to her home became a paper mill operator, which forms her present occupation. Miss Pinney's parents are Mr. and Mrs. W. W. Stevenson, the occupation of the former being bookkeeping. He is connected with a hardware concern.

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BURTON E. NOBLE, who at present resides in Gustavus, Trumbull County, O., was born at Sharon, Pa., November 19, 1876. He entered the Institution September, 1883, from Gustavus, remaining until June 20, 1893, when he graduated with honors in the regular course. He learned the trade of printer and compositor. Mr. Noble is a natural mimic and often took part in entertainments while at school. He is also quite an expert at crayon drawing, several pieces of his work ornamenting his father's home. He worked on the Sunday Morning News and Ohio Statesman at Youngstown, O., for three years, and while there received flattering notice of some of his cartoons of public

men which appeared in the papers of the city. Mr. Noble is also quite a Bible student and was active in organizing a Christian Endeavor Society for deaf mutes while at Youngstown, and served as President for two years. He was also a member of the Crandon Debating Club, and President of the Clonian Society for two terms. Mr. Noble is unmarried. His father, Albert H. Noble, is engaged in the occupation of milling. His mother, Maggie J. Noble, is dead.



ELMER E. PRICE, of Shauck, O., was born March 21, 1870, in the same county in which he now lives. He was but eight years old when he entered the Institution, where he took a ten years' course, graduating with honors in 1888. Mr. Price was a member of the Clonian Society for three years, and also achieved a reputation as a stone-wall catcher in the base ball team. After leaving school he followed the occupation of farming, making a specialty of raising live stock, and has been very successful in this line. Mr. Price is not married, but hopes to be soon, and have a home of his own. He owns 80 acres of land, which were bought in 1891, and has prospects of adding more to it before long. His parents are both living and their home is at Corsica, O. During Mr. Price's attendance at the Institution, Messrs. George O. Fay, Charles Perry, Benjamin Talbot and Amasa Pratt all acted as Superintendents.

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ELMER BURTON ELSEY, of Columbus, was born in the State of Missouri, August 6, 1870. When but seven years of age he came to Columbus and entered the Institution in 1877, where he remained until 1890. He learned the trade of bookbinder, which occupation he still follows, being at present an employee of the State bindery. He is the son of Samuel and Elizabeth Elsey, both of whom have since died in Missouri. His father was a farmer. Mr. Elsey was married October 15, 1896, at Kenton, O., to Miss Leah E. Evans. They have one child.



LOAH ESTELLE ELSEY (nee Evans), of Columbus, is a native of Kenton, O. where she was born June 2, 1871. She is the daughter of Thomas R. and Laura E. Evans, who are still living at the old home, her father's occupation being that of farmer. Miss Evans came to Columbus to be educated in 1880 and remained at the Institution for ten years, where she learned the trade of printing. After leaving in 1890 she returned to her home, where she remained a few years. Miss Evans was married October 15, 1896, to Mr. Elmer B. Elsey and came to Columbus to live. They have one child, Evans Hines Elsey, who was born September 13, 1897.



NORA BELLE PATTERSON was born near Barnesville, Belmont County, O., in 1860. Her father was the Rev. Joel Patterson, who died in 1894. Her mother, Mrs. Mary A. Patterson, lives at the old home in Belmont County. Miss Patterson entered the Institution at Columbus in September, 1873, and graduated therefrom in June, 1883. Since her graduation she has divided her time between Belmont County and Columbus, where she is employed in the State Bindery. Her ancestors were sturdy Scotch Quakers, who came to Ohio from North Carolina in the early part of the present century.

Her relatives include many prominent and influential people in Ohio. One sister, Miss Ida M. Patterson, is a teacher in the Ohio Soldiers' and Sailors' Orphans' Home at Xenia. One brother, Prof. I. Franklin Patterson, is connected with the public schools of Cleveland, and is an attorney-at-law. Jerome F. Patterson, another brother, is a lawyer in Cleveland. The youngest brother, Bert B. Patterson, lives at the old home in Belmont County.

EVA MARY WOOLLARD, of Waynesville, Warren County, O., was born in the village where she now makes her home, the date of that event being October 21, 1866. She entered upon her school career, in Columbus, at the age of ten years, in September, 1876. She remained at the Institution until June, 1886. Miss Woollard took an active part in the various features of school life, social and otherwise, and is well and favorably remembered by those connected with the Institution during the period of her attendance. Her parents were John Henry and Jane Travatt Woollard. The former died in 1875, and the latter in 1893. Mr. Woollard was a farmer.

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MISSOURI FRANCES LEONARD was born at Blanchester, Clinton County, O., June 2, 1864. She entered the Institution at the age of eleven years, in October of 1875, while a resident of West Woodville, Clermont County, O. Leaving school in 1888, she made her home with her parents near Edwardville, Warren County, and afterwards removed with them to the city of Morrow, O., which is her present place of residence, and where her time is occupied in the care of her father and mother. Miss Leonard is the daughter of Ebenezer D. and Julia A. Leonard, and is next to the oldest of eight children, five boys and three girls, all of whom are now living. The family is well known in the locality in which they reside.

The father followed the occupation of farmer and school teacher, but is now retired. He served as a soldier in the late war, enlisting as a member of the 175th O. V. I. Two of Miss Leonard's brothers have been school teachers. One of them, Mr. H. A. Leonard, is now an employe of the Springfield, O., postoffice. The other,

W. E. Leonard, who was educated at the Ohio State University, is associated with the Hudson School Furniture Company at Athens, O. A third brother, W. H. Leonard, is in the employ of the P., C. C. & St. L. R. R. Co. Both of Miss Leonard's parents are natives of Ohio. Her uncle, Hon. W. C. Hudson, represented Clinton County in the State Legislature in 1888 and 1889.

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KOLMA GERSTER JANSEN, youngest child and only daughter of Emily and William A. Jansen, was born at Baltimore, Md., May 20, 1880. In the year of 1882, with her parents, she came to Cincinnati, and during 1888 they settled in Miamisburg, O. From there she entered school at the State Institution for the Deaf at Columbus, in 1889. At present (1898), she ranks with class "A, Intermediate Oral Department," in charge of Miss Olivia Bruning, their able and beloved teacher. The progress of her education has been steady and very satisfactory, testifying in strong terms to the efficiency and superior management of the Institution.



MINNIE E. FOSTER was born October 21, 1881, in the little village of Gibsonburg, O., where she has spent most of her life, and still calls it her home. She is the daughter of Noah and Clara Foster, and one of a family of six children, whom her mother has supported for the last thirteen years entirely by her own efforts. Minnie entered the Institution in 1888, when but seven years of age, and is still there at the present time. During all these years she has never missed a day in school, is bright and industrious, and a favorite with all who know her.

EDITH H. BIGGAM, the subject of this portrait, was born April 28, 1868, in the village of Paris, Stark County, O. She began her school days at the Institution in September, 1878, pursuing her studies there for a period of ten years, when she graduated. For some time past she has been employed at the State bindery, enjoying the independence of making her own livelihood and finding congenial associations in the companionship of other ex-pupils who work there. She pays occasional visits to her old home in Paris. A number of the employe's of the bindery are non-residents of Columbus and often take advantage in this way of seasons when work is slack.

Edith is the daughter of William and Salome Biggam. Her father is a blacksmith by occupation. Her mother died in 1884.

* * *

FANNIE DAVIS KELLS, of Minneapolis, Minn., first opened her eyes to the world in the oil regions of the old Keystone State, the place of her birth being Parker's Landing, Pa., that event taking place on the 6th of May, 1873. Her educational career began at the Western Pennsylvania School for the Deaf, at Pittsburg. After pursuing her studies there for a period of five years her home was transplanted to the city of Lima, O., whereupon she became a pupil of the Institution at Columbus, the date of her entrance into the latter school being 1887. Fannie remained here an additional five years, completing her course and becoming a graduate. Her industrial education at the Ohio Institution con-



sisted of instruction in tailoring. The same year in which she left school she removed to Minneapolis, making her home with her father and mother. She has ever since continued to reside in the Northwest. ern metropolis. She learned the occupation of dressmaking there, which she pursues with success. Though separated by time and distance from her old school friends in Ohio, she holds them in affectionate remembrance.

Miss Kells has always been highly esteemed in school and social circles and has many friends. Her father was a native of Ireland. He was in the oil business, and died in 1873. Her mother's maiden name was Hall. She was a native of Pennsylvania, and was married to her present husband, William Robbins, in 1891. The picture of Fanny herewith presented, is a recent one.

* * *

KITTIE M. MUNNELL entered the Institution from Ontario, Richland County, O., in 1881, and pursued her studies there until 1889. Although not graduating, she has been happy in the enjoyment of the learning acquired during this period. Shortly after leaving school she entered the necktie department of the Western Suspender Co., at Mansfield, where she became very expert with the needle, and was well thought of by all with whom she associated. She held the above-mentioned position until appointed assistant matron at the Ohio School for the Deaf in September of 1886, which she still holds. Miss Munnell enjoys an extensive acquaintance among the ex-pupils of the Institution, with whom she is deservedly popular.

The policy of the institution in utilizing, as far as possible, its former students, in positions of trust and responsibility, is amply justified in the case of the subject of this sketch, who performs her duties in a highly acceptable manner.



ROLLIE OZIOUS SHAW, deceased, was born October 10, 1880, in the little village of Parkman, Geauga County, O. He entered the Institution in September, 1888, where he remained until June 13, 1895, when he was compelled to return home on account of failing health. Rollie enjoyed his school life very much, and while glad to return home for his vacation, was just as anxious to get back to school again, and had a great desire to graduate. During his last year at school he was obliged to undergo an operation, and naturally of a delicate constitution, he never recovered from it. From that time on his health gradually failed, and the last four months of his life he was confined to his bed. When he realized his condition he expressed his willingness to die, his one great sorrow being the thought of leaving his mother, to whom he was most devotedly attached, his father having died when he was very young. He often spoke of his schoolmates, and his last letter was written to one of them. He died May 4, 1897, at Cortland, O., leaving, besides his mother, a brother and sister to mourn his loss.

* * *



HUGH ADNER WRIGHT, the bright-eyed boy whose picture is herewith presented, is at present a pupil of the Institution, having entered the same on September 8, 1897, from Mt. Gilead, O., where his parents reside. He is the son of Thomas K. and Tillie N. Wright, substantial farmer people of Morrow County. Hugh's grandfather, Isaac N. Knefer, served in the 20th O. V. I. during the late rebellion, and his grandfather, Joseph Wright, was a soldier of the war of 1812. Hugh is at present a pupil of the eleventh primary under Miss Steelman.



WILLIAM HARRY HAHN, the young cyclist who appears in the illustration, hails from the sprightly little city of Piqua, Miami County. At the opening of the fall term of 1896 he began his education at the Institution at Columbus, where he is making good progress and bids fair to some day carry the effects of the training he receives here out into the arena of life with the same credit as so may have done whose biographies appear in the preceding pages. He is now a pupil of the oral department, under Miss Boggs, and is regarded as one of the brightest in the school. William is the son of William C. and Mary A. Hahn, the former being yardmaster for the P., C., C. & St. L. Ry., at Piqua.

* * *



JOHN PERRY FRYFOGLE, of North Georgetown, O., was born August 2, 1886, in Columbiana County. He is the son of David Zimri and Rebecca Freyfogle. He entered the Institution in September, 1895, where he is at the present time. His father was born May 3, 1849, and is a butcher by trade. His mother was also born in Ohio. His grandfather, Perry Fryfogle, M. D., enlisted in Co. J, 115th Regiment, O. V. I., August 11, 1862, and was honorably discharged on July 5, 1865. He died October 29, 1892. His grandmother was born in Switzerland, and is still living. She runs the Empire Hotel at North Georgetown, O. On his mother's side, John's grandparents were Pennsylvanians. He was named after his grandfather.





JENNIE STEWART, whose picture is herewith presented, is a native of the little city of Cadiz, O., the year of her birth being 1877. In the year 1887, when she had arrived at the age of ten years, she was received as a pupil at the Institution, where she pursued her studies for the ensuing ten years. Upon leaving school she obtained a situation as folder at the State bindery, where she is now employed. She is the daughter of Charles and Ora Stewart. The former was a veteran and received a pension from the Government. He is now deceased. Mrs. Stewart resides at Dennison, O., the important railroad town on the line of the Pan Handle, about half way between Columbus and Pittsburgh.

* * *

MARY FLORENCE FOWLIS, of Columbus, was born in the little village of Barnesville, in the same State in which she now resides. She entered the Institution from the latter place in 1874, where she remained until 1884. During this time her parents removed to Columbus, where she has remained ever since. Miss Fowlis learned the business of folding, which occupation she still follows at the State bindery. Mr. Clement Fowlis, her father, was a Methodist minister. He died when she was but seven years old. Her mother died about seventeen years ago, leaving Mary an orphan at a very tender age.

The two girls whose pictures appear on this page are the only two representatives of their race in the Souvenir. It may be interesting to note, however, that something like thirty colored pupils have been educated at the Ohio School during its career, a number of them making good records as students and afterwards as citizens.



EDWARD DUNDON, the once noted ball player, was born in Columbus in 1858. He lost his hearing at an early age, and when ten years old entered the School for the Deaf to be educated. He early showed a fondness for athletics and was a member of the "Independents" at the time they made their celebrated tour. After leaving school in 1878 he worked in the State bindery, but kept up his practice in ball playing. In 1884 he was drafted into the ranks of the Columbus American Association team to meet an emergency, and proved so successful that he was retained for the entire season. This was the beginning of his career as a professional ball player. In appreciation of his effective work with the Columbus team he was presented with a gold medal by a prominent citizen, who was one of the owners of the club and an enthusiastic patron of the game. The next season he was taken to the Southern League, as a member of the Atlanta, Ga., team, by Manager Gus Schmelz. He remained there until 1888, when he became a member of the Syracuse Stars. His last professional engagement was in 1889, when he played with the Peoria, Ill., team. Having suffered an attack of fever which undermined his health, he retired from the diamond and returned to his work in the bindery, where he remained until the ravages of consumption forced him to give it up, in June of 1893. He died the following August. This event called forth many expressions of regret from those who had known him professionally and otherwise. The local press reviewed his career at length and his funeral was largely attended. His remains were laid to rest in Mt. Calvary Cemetery.

Mr. Dundon was a graceful and effective man in the box and was very popular with the patrons of the game. Since his day other deaf ball players have won distinction on the diamond, but he was practically the first one to enjoy a national reputation along this line. In the athletic annals of the Institution his name and memory will always remain illustrious.

Two sisters of the subject of this sketch are ex-pupils of the Institution, and the family is one of the best known in the State among the deaf people.





WILLIAM COWLEY, of Cleveland, the subject of this very striking picture, was born at Cleveland, O., on February 28, 1870, from which city he entered the Institution at Columbus, September 12, 1877, graduating from the ten years' course on June 18, 1887. After leaving school he resided for a period at Oberlin, O., to which town his parents had removed, but subsequently returned with them to Cleveland, where he followed the trade of hatter. William, who was always fond of hunting and other out-door pastimes, performed about this time a remarkable cycling feat, taking a three-months' trip on a forty-five pound wheel from Cleveland to Akron, Mans-

field and other points through Northern Ohio, and covering a distance of 1,844 miles, as shown by his cyclometer. This trip was made over roads which for a great portion of the distance were bad in the extreme. He never took over eight hours' sleep at a time, and was not greatly fatigued when he reached his destination. This trip, however, was a very small undertaking compared with the dangers and hardships which were afterward to fall to his lot. On the 14th of August he joined a hunting expedition to the Rocky Mountains. During his three years in the far West he experienced enough genuine adventures to stock an entire library of dime novels. A number of them are graphically described by Mr. Cowley further on in these pages. He returned to Cleveland with a fully established reputation as a scout and hunter, but settled down in the city of his birth and took up his old occupation.

On October 22, 1893, Mr. Cowley was united in marriage to Miss Phoebe A. King, of Cleveland. They have one child, Bessie Ellen, who was born in 1897. John Cowley, father of the subject of this sketch, was born on the Isle of Man. He came to America with his wife, whom he married in Liverpool in 1866. They still live in Cleveland. William

was a bright boy and could speak well until three and one-half years old, when he suffered an attack of scarlet fever.

In August of 1892 Mr. Cowley started on a hunting expedition to the Rocky Mountains, his companions being Henry Bassner, Sandusky, an experienced hunter and scout, and James McFern, of the same city. The party went direct by rail to St. Louis, Mo., where they purchased Winchesters, ammunition, a tent, cooking utensils and a few other necessities. After several days of preparation they started afoot up the Mississippi levee, camping the first night at the junction of the Mississippi and the Missouri rivers. A few days of this inaccustomed style of travel gave the party blistered feet, and at Jefferson, Mo., they were obliged to take a short rest. Resuming their journey, they pressed on through Missouri, their appearance, with their equipment strapped to the ridge pole of the tent and supported on the shoulders of two of the party, attracting much attention. They soon began to strike small game in the form of jack-rabbits, wild geese and ducks, on which they feasted daily. Upon reaching Independence, Mo., it was decided to go into winter quarters. Cowley found employment at stable and dairy work at Independence, while his companions secured jobs in Kansas City.

On March 1, 1893, Cowley joined his friends at the latter point. Having had everything in readiness, they at once struck out for the Far West. The severe cold caused them to lay up for a week at Olathe, Kas. Beyond Olathe the country became a dreary waste, and a five days' journey brought them to a region filled with gulleys or small valleys. In one of these they came across a prehistoric tomb, which they proceeded to explore, climbing into it with great difficulty. Reaching the border of the Indian Territory, they found travel by foot so disagreeable through the red clay, that they took advantage of a covered prairie wagon which they fell in with and proceeded by this means to Hennessy, Oklahoma. They found the town full of U. S. soldiers and Indian police to guard the Cherokee strip. The population was made up of Indians, cowboys and boomers, several thousand of the latter lining Hennessy creek with their white-capped dwellings. Nearly every other house was a saloon and gambling of all kinds was in full blast. After feasting their eyes briefly on the strange picturesque scenes about them they pressed on to El Reno. They were now 525 miles from their starting point, Kansas City. Their baggage having become a burden, they left a portion of it at El Reno. Crossing to the opposite bank of the Canadian river, they went into camp for several days.

Late one afternoon they noticed a black cloud in the western horizon which, taking the form of a cyclone, came rushing toward them. The

three hunters were huddled together in their tent, when suddenly the air grew black and the next minute they were sent sprawling in the dark. They escaped serious injury, but drenched with the heavy rain, they spent the night walking about in order to keep warm. In the pitch darkness they sometimes stumbled against each other which would make their hair stand up, in fear of bears. In the morning they rescued their tent from a tree on the other side of the river. A ruined Indian village, alkaline plains, abandoned farms, and coyotes feeding upon the carcasses of winter killed cattle, formed features of the landscape as they pushed farther westward.

On the 3d of May the party was startled with joy at the first sight of the Rockies, still fifty miles away. Five days later they camped at the base of the mountains, near the city of Trinidad. Laying in fresh supplies they decided to cross the Sangre De Cristo range, with the Río Grande as an objective point. Mountain climbing, with their heavy packs on their backs, proved more difficult than they had counted upon. They had to proceed in zigzag fashion, after being compelled to scale precipices and haul their equipment after them by means of ropes. At one seemingly insurmountable precipice Cowley climbed to the top of a tree which grew close to the wall, and swinging the tree and watching a favorable opportunity, performed the thrilling feat of jumping from its branches onto the brink of the declivity. His companions followed in like manner, but first making themselves secure to the end of a rope which Cowley threw them. Crossing the summit they made a rapid descent, having before them a magnificent view of the far-famed San Luis Park, with its twin lakes, from which the Rio Grande starts. They followed the river, hunting and fishing, into New Mexico. The intense July heat caused Brassner to suffer a sunstroke. He became helpless and delerious and had to be carried by his companions upon a litter. They could only move him when he was asleep or had become exhausted by his ravings. Arriving at Taoes, an Indian village, Brassner was placed in care of a doctor, where he remained three weeks before recovering

Added to Brassner's weakness, Cowley had contracted the rheumatism from frequent wading in the river and adjacent swamps, and McFerrin had sprained his ankle. The party therefore decided to return to El Reno "for repairs." They reached the Canadian river, with the greatest difficulty, and finding an old canoe filled it up and paddled down stream. When they reached the nearest point to El Reno, Cowley's knees had become so swollen that he had to be supported by his companions. They proceeded by wagon to their destination, when Cowley went under the care of a physician.

Some days later the party accompanied the doctor to Hennessey, where he opened a hospital tent for the benefit of the boomers, who were to be allowed to enter the Oklahoma country at noon on September 16. On the appointed day Cowley and his companions witnessed the mad rush across the border of the thousands of waiting home seekers, a sight unparalleled in history. Remaining at El Reno until October 24, they once more turned their faces westward, proceeding up the Canadian river by rowboat for many days. They abandoned their craft at Watrous, New Mexico. Cowley had a narrow escape from drowning in fording the Red river. Some days later a rattlesnake sprang at his face from a pile of rocks, but fell short of its mark and was killed. The party passed through Las Vegas and in sight of Santa Fe, and again struck the Grande, down whose swift current they made a dangerous trip by canoe. Camping one night on a small bluff they were horrified to see a pack of sixty wolves come down to the river to drink, a sort distance away. Fortunately the wolves did not discover their presence.

One morning Cowley going from camp to the river to wash, discovered a wildcat crouched ready to spring upon him. He shot it at a distance of fifteen feet, and before the animal could recover itself sent two more bullets into its body, killing it. It proved to be a very large, fine specimen, measuring four feet from tip to tip, and its hide now ornaments Cowley's home at Cleveland.

It was the intention of the three men to go on into Wyoming, but as wolves were becoming more plentiful, to which fact was coupled the suggestive circumstance of having buzzards constantly wheeling over the heads of the party. Turning eastward, they rambled over the mountains and crossed the line into Texas. Here on the open prairie they were attacked by a pack of six "hobo" wolves, which are the largest and boldest of the wolf family, and forming a triangle were forced to fight for their lives.

At Llano Estacado they were overtaken by a sand storm, which, besides causing them much physical suffering, swept away their tent and buried their belongings. It was with great difficulty that their arms, ammunition, skins and other articles were recovered. The party broke up at Colorado City, Texas, shortly afterward, Cowley remaining there until December, when he came north to Chicago in charge of a load of cattle, from which city he proceeded to Cleveland.

During this trip Cowley traveled 3,431 miles, killing 17 wolves, 5 foxes, 1 antelope, 25 rattlesnakes, 2 bull snakes, 4 badgers, 4 wild turkeys, 4 opossums, 15 wild geese, 1 crane, 1 eagle, 1 wildcat and 123 wild ducks.

BIOGRAPHY OF ROBERT PATTERSON.

ROBERT PATTERSON was born at Oakley, Fifeshire, Scotland, December 11, 1848. A few days before Christmas day the babe was taken in the arms of his aunt to the Kirk of Carnock, about two miles distant, and was christened Robert, after his grandfather.



Roswell H. Kinney. met an undertaker carrying in a coffin for a boy who had died of the fever at the next door, and remarked to him that his services might be needed soon, as he did not think the sick boy on his hands would live through the night. This remark was overheard by Robert's parents, and they decided to try the old remedies of the old country. When the doctor called the next morning he expected to find his patient a corpse, but a change for the better had set in. Although Robert recovered, it was discovered that not only his hearing was gone, but his left leg was drawn up several inches, and it was feared that he might be a cripple the rest of his life. A process of rubbing and stretching the limb every morning and evening being recommended, it was kept up for several months with the result that Robert was saved from being a cripple.

In due time application was made for Robert's admission to the Pennsylvania Institution at Philadelphia; but before he was ready to go, his parents moved to Ohio and in the fall of 1859, Robert entered the "old house" as a pupil.

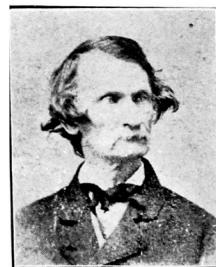
The house stood on ground which extends from the front of the present building to the fountain, and was of three stories. On the first floor to the left from the front door was an ante-room, from which a door on the west opened into the Superintendent's office. Against the walls of both offices were cases from the ceiling down, containing the library books and curiosities. On the north of the offices was the public parlor. Across the hall on the right were the private rooms of the Su-

perintendent's family. On the second floor above were the girls' study room and the rooms of the Matron and the Steward. In the middle of the house extending lengthwise was the dining room for the pupils and officers. Above this was the chapel with slates leaning against the walls and rising benches facing the north. The girls' dormitory was on the third floor over the chapel. To the left north of the dining room was the boys' hospital. There were eight school rooms—one on the first floor at the northeast corner; two each on the second and third floors; two in the chapel, being separated by a curtain, and one between the chapel and girls' study room on the east. The boys slept in the two rooms on the second floor of the building now occupied by the book bindery, and studied in the west room below.

As Robert was a small and delicate boy of eleven years old, he was committed to the care of Loyd Littleton, tall and strong, with a hereditary stripe of white hair in the middle of the head. Littleton was true and faithful to his trust. As Robert had never been away from home and never associated with the deaf before, he became so homesick and disgusted with his surroundings that he made an attempt at running away on the afternoon of the first day while Littleton was absorbed in conversation with one of the girls at the window over the Superintendent's office. He was caught and brought back before he could get over the south fence of the apple orchard, then in the southwestern part of the premises. He made another attempt before he became reconciled to his surroundings.

The Superintendent was Rev. Collins Stone, who made a deep and lasting impression upon Robert by his dignified bearing, his scrupulously neat and elegant dress, his strict discipline, and his clear and interesting sermons which were delivered every Sunday morning in rapid and graphic signs.

There were eight teachers for the 158 pupils—five hearing and three deaf men. They were Mr. Roswell H. Kinney, who afterward became Superintendent of the Minnesota and Nebraska Institutions and Principal of the Fisher A. Spofford. Colorado and Texas Institutions, and died several years ago in Texas; Mr. William E. Tyler, who resigned in 1860 and has ever since lived in Massachusetts; Mr. John M. Francis, who was afterward Principal of the



California Institution, and died several years ago in Connecticut; Rev. George L. Weed, who was afterward Superintendent of this and the Wisconsin Institutions and is now a pensioned teacher of the Mt. Airy School, Philadelphia; Rev. Benjamin Talbot, who became afterward



John M. Francis. is at the corner of Washington avenue and Oak street, and he is now in his eighty-fifth year of age.

The Matron was Mrs. Martha F. Westervelt, ever watchful and firm with the girls. She left the Institution in 1872 and was afterward Matron of the Rochester, N. Y., Institution, of which her son, Dr. Zenas F. Westervelt, is the Superintendent. She died four years ago, aged 78 years.

It was Robert's good fortune to have for his first teacher Mr. Spofford, a bachelor, erect and spare, with a Roman nose and thin, dark hair combed over his ears. He was one of the early pupils of the Hartford School and was appointed teacher in his alma mater in 1828 by the founder and Principal, Rev. Thomas H. Gallaudet. He was a valued teacher in the New York Institution when Rev. Mr. Cary was appointed Rev. Mr. Hubbell's successor, and was induced to come here with him in 1851. He taught here continuously until 1870, when he resigned. He had two years before received a handsome legacy from relatives. He died at Clifton Springs, N. Y., aged 69 years, leaving a bequest of \$30,000 to the poor of his native city, Bricksport, Maine, but this was defeated by his relatives who charged him with incapacity to make a will on account of his deafness. He was a wonderful teacher of beginners—he knew how to win and keep the love and confidence of his pupils, to arouse them with ambition to improve, to help them over hard places and to interest them in their work. Robert was with him four years,

and when he had to part with him he had acquired an intelligent understanding of the principles of English. Mr. Spofford was also a rare master of the sign language. It was his practice to devote to story telling the last few minutes before dismissal for dinner and for the day, and his pupils were required to repeat the stories. In this way Robert acquired not only facility in sign-making, but also a good stock of general information.

Robert's next teacher was Mr. Edward C. Stone, a son of the Superintendent. He was a young man, having a year before graduated from Yale, but had grown up with the deaf. He was an earnest and hard-working teacher. To him Robert is indebted for his love of reading. He placed "Robinson Crusoe" into Robert's hands and induced him to read it. It proved so fascinating that when it was finished he took up other books and read them with avidity. It was not long before he had gone through with most of Abbott's works. At the close of the school year Mr. Stone resigned and went to the Hartford School, of which his father was Principal. He afterward became Superintendent of the Wisconsin Institution, and upon the death of his father, in 1871, succeeded him, and died a few years afterwards.

In the fall of 1864, Robert was promoted to the First class, which was in the hands of Mr. Francis, a quiet and clerical-looking man, with a certain stiffness in his fingers, which rendered his spelling and signing difficult to understand. He resigned in November, going to the California Institution, and Mr. G. O. Fay was advanced to the class. Mr. Fay had been teaching for two years and was very popular with the pupils by reason of his mingling freely with them out of school hours, and his earnestness in learning the sign language. From him Robert received great encouragement and help in his language work and reading.

Among the schoolmates who made the most impression upon Robert were:

Matthew G. Raffington, tall, straight, deliberate and dignified, with an abundance of fine curly hair. A native of Jamaica, coming to this country when a boy in his teens, he delighted in describing, in clear and graceful signs, the climate, fruits, trees, mountains and the blue sea of his native island. He was a fine mimic, and his comical delineation of "Doctor and Patient" was delightful and true to life.



George W. Wakefield.

With blue English blood, he was proud spirited and clean-hearted, spurning the low tricks and vulgarities of life. He became a teacher in the Institution in 1862, and has been living on his own plantation in Jamaica ever since his resignation in 1884.



Mrs. Geo. W. Wakefield, a half-breed Indian of the Choctaw Nation, who was being educated at the Institution by the general government. He was always full of talk about the Indians' bravery and skill as hunters. He left school in 1861 and went back to the people in Indian Territory and was still living there when last heard of a few years ago.

Smith Williams, an unfortunate cripple who moved about on his knees, which were encased in shoes, his legs being amputated a few inches below the knees. He would repeat and repeat the story of how cruelty drove him from home and how his feet were frozen in his wandering and had to be amputated. He became a peddler after leaving school in 1863, and died a few years ago.

J. J. Middletown, who was educated at the Iowa Institution and after teaching there for some time came here in 1862 to get a better education. He was untiring in telling stories of life on the plains in the West, and took pleasure in repeating Bunyan's Pilgrim's Progress. When Superintendent Stone went to Hartford, he followed him there and afterward became a teacher under him.

William P. Scott, whose home was in Ironton, and whose uncle was captain of a steamboat on the Ohio. He never lost an opportunity to speak of steamboats and life on the Ohio. After leaving school he moved to Oregon and became a printer.

Zadock Elliott, who had a natural bent for drawing and painting. He would employ his leisure time out of school in making pictures. He became an artist after leaving school, and died several years ago.

George Evans, nervous and active, who was fastidious about dress.

He knew all about the details of work in a foundry, his father being owner of one in Piqua. After leaving school he became a successful dentist for some years, but has been for many years a member of the A. C. Evans Manufacturing Company of Springfield.

Amos Eldridge, good looking and jolly, with a propensity to kindly mischief. He became a fine machinist and worked for several years in the immense Whitley shop in Springfield. Tiring of the confinement of shop work, he bought a farm in Kansas and settled on it some fifteen years ago.

Among Robert's classmates were:

Conrad S. Zorbaugh, who patiently carried him in his arms to the class room and back to the hospital across the hall when he was suffering from rheumatism in the knees during the winters of '59-'60. He became a fine penman and employed his spare time in writing cards for officers and friends in the city. He has been a successful teacher in the Iowa Institution since 1864.

Hannah Davis, fair of face, with a good disposition, who was a general favorite. She became a teacher in the Institution in 1869, and was married to Mr. A. B. Greener in 1876.

Alice Harper, delicate looking, with lady-like manners, who became Mr. P. P. Pratt's wife in 1873.

George W. Halse, quiet and studious, who was a teacher in the Institution from 1869 to 1891. He is still living in Columbus.

David H. Carroll, good-natured, pure-minded and considerate, who became a successful and beloved teacher in the Minnesota Institution, and died in 1885.

Robert P. McGregor, a bright, good-natured boy, round faced, with rosy, dimpled cheeks and large, dark, lustrous eyes. He was a great reader of books of travel and adventure.

The years of Robert's pupilage at the Institution were during the stirring and eventful times before and during the great Civil War. The presidential contest of 1860, exciting and bitter, resulted in the election of Abraham Lincoln. Lincoln, en route to Washington, stopped in the city. The pupils of the Institution were given a holiday to go up street to see the great man. Robert managed to get within a few feet of him and had a good look at his plain, sad face during the delivery

of his speech on the west side of the State House; but when, at its close, the people surged into the rotunda where Lincoln went through the ordeal of hand shaking, Robert found it impossible to squeeze his way through and had to forego the pleasure of shaking hands with the president-elect. A few weeks later came the electrifying news of the firing upon of Fort Sumter and of its surrender. Immediately followed Lincoln's proclamation for 75,000 men to defend and preserve the Union, and soon the city was filled with excited men on their way to Washington. For two nights tents were pitched on what is now the boys' playground, and the soldiers took their meals at the Institution after the pupils had theirs. After their last meal the men were drawn up in line, and giving three cheers by waving their caps, marched away.

Matron Westervelt.

The wave of patriotism which swept over the country struck the Institution also. The first one to go out into the army was Steward Wakefield's adopted son Charles. The pupils' hearts were touched with sorrow for Mr. and Mrs. Wakefield, and they were requested to come over to the boys' study room, then the west room on the first floor of the book bindery. After an address expressive of sympathy and love, Mr. Wakefield was presented with a silver-headed cane, and his wife with reticule and a work basket. The second to leave the Institution was the gallant Daniel Hebard of the teaching corps, who was made captain by Governor Tod in the winter of 1861. He was attached to the staff of General Gorman, and after taking an active and dangerous part in the several battles of the Peninsula, he contracted typhoid fever, of which he died in New York City while en route home on a furlough. The boys of the Institution were seized with soldier fever. P. P. Pratt, who had been an active member of the Young American Guards of Milford, O., organized a company, and was made captain. Adjutant General Wright gave them twenty flint-lock muskets that had been used in the Mexican war and afterward twenty-two carbines with sword bayonets. The boys drilled, made forced marches



and fought sham battles to the admiration of many of the army officers who were in the city. A young West Pointer, by name Carrington, who afterward rose to the rank of General in the Army, and who then lived in the cottage at the northwest corner of Town street and Grant avenue,

took great interest in helping the boys to master the tactics. They became so patriotic that during the Morgan raid through Ohio, Captain Pratt offered their services to the Governor for home guard duty; but the offer was declined in the following autographic letter:

THE STATE OF OHIO,
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,

COLUMBUS, July 16, 1861.

Capt. P. P. Pratt, No. 172 High St., Columbus:

DEAR SIR—I highly appreciate the patriotism that promoted your note of this date, tendering a company of mutes. But as your services cannot be accepted by the government, I am compelled, though with much reluctance, to decline your gallant offer. Truly yours,

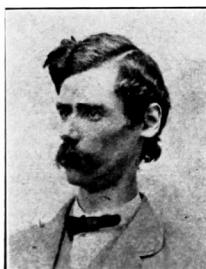
DAVID TOD.



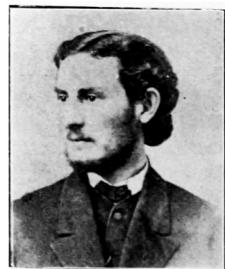
C. W. Ely.

Not until the fall of 1864 was Robert considered large and strong enough to join the company; but the carrying of a gun was tiresome to him, and he was glad when he was appointed lieutenant.

When General Grant was called from the west by President Lincoln to be commander of the armies, he stopped in the city on his way to Washington. He received an ovation and was the guest of Governor Tod, who lived in the house now occupied by Mr. D. S. Gray, on East Town street. While the military escort was passing the Institution on Town street, the pupils stood in a line behind the fence, waving handkerchiefs, which Grant acknowledged by bowing his uncovered head. The carriage was stopped, and Superintendent Weed, accompanied by Robert, stepped forward. An address prepared by Robert in behalf of the pupils, congratulating Grant upon the victories he had won, was read by Mr. Weed and graciously accepted by the great soldier.



M. G. Raffington.



Charles Strong Perry.

During the four long years of the war the city was full of soldiers passing to and from the seat of war. West Broad street became a busy thoroughfare to Camp Chase, which was about half a mile west from the present site of the Institution for the Feeble Minded.



Sometimes on the Saturday half holiday the boys of the Institution would tramp out there to see the soldiers in camp and to look over into the prison where thousands of rebels were confined. Boys in blue predominated among the visitors to the Institution. Not a few of them were fathers, brothers, uncles and cousins of the pupils. Those of the boys who were needed on the farm were allowed to go home before the close of school in June and many were the late arrivals in the fall.

Soon after the war began, money became scarce. Gold and silver coin went out of circulation and postage stamps were used for money. Later "shin plasters," in denominations of three, five, ten, fifteen, twenty-five and fifty cents came into circulation and then came greenbacks. Prices went up; a pair of pegged boots, now about two dollars, then sold for from eight to nine dollars; calico, now from five to ten cents a yard, then sold for from twenty-five to fifty cents a yard; a barrel of flour was from twelve to fourteen dollars. White bread became a luxury at the Institution, corn bread taking its place. Gravy and New Orleans sorghum were used owing to the scarcity of butter which was from fifty to sixty cents a pound. At dinner and supper water was the beverage; a mixture of beans and rye roasted brown was used at breakfast for coffee, which was one dollar a pound. The tidings from the seat of war were anxiously looked for. A defeat depressed the spirits of all as much as a victory elated them. Bulletins of important battles, printed on slips of paper as proof slips are taken in a printing office were eagerly bought for from two to five cents apiece.

The girls combed their hair over their ears and had at the back what was called a "waterfall" confined in a net. They wore calico

dresses with hoops, first of wood and afterward of thin steel bands. The boys parted their hair down the back and combed it over their ears and temples, and wore military caps and jackets with flannel shirts and paper collars. Shawls were carried instead of overcoats as now. Stationery for correspondence had colored pictures of soldiers and the flag of the Union upon the face of the envelopes, and at the head of note paper were various patriotic mottos.



Risling, Teacher.

There were no trades taught in the Institution until 1864. The boys were, however, kept busy out of school hours. They washed the slates in the school rooms and swept the floors and made fires in the stoves. There was a circular saw in the wood house, north of the book bindery, which was run by muscular power of the boys. In the spring the boys worked in the garden, which was in the north-western part of the premises. In the fall of 1864 a shoe shop was started in the east room on the first floor of the book bindery, with P. P. Pratt as foreman. For one year Robert worked in the shop, giving satisfaction to his foreman.



Style of Dress in the Sixties.

The pupils did not lack for games and amusements. There were a rotary swing and hanging rings a little distance to the south from where now stands Fay Hill. There was a well appointed gymnasium in the room next to the boys' study room. There were occasional foot ball games, but they were free from the barbarities of the present day. Base ball was not known in these days; wicket and cricket being played occasionally. Skating was a favorite pastime in the winter and there was plenty of it. There was an excellent skating pond beyond Parson's avenue, between Oak street



Daniel Hebard.

and Bryden Road. Marble playing, kite flying, checkers, chess and dominoes were much indulged in. Walking on stilts was carried on with great zest. Adam E. Kauffman, from Cincinnati, built stilts so high that he had to mount them from the second-story window of the bindery.

Prisoner's base was very popular. The boys would play at it early in the morning before breakfast, at recesses and in the evening both before and after the study hour. Robert generally had McGregor for his opponent on the other side. Albert C. Powell, James M. Park, Elias Myers, Lewis James and Thomas C. Goodman were experts at it and were much in demand when sides were being made up.

There were occasional theatricals given on a temporary stage in the girls' study-room and on the holidays there were socials in the evening at which "cat and mouse," "fox and goose," "drop the handkerchief" and "twirl-

ing the plate" were the favorite games. At the close of the socials refreshments, consisting of cake and apples, were partaken of. The pupils were often taken to see panoramas and museums in the city. Whenever a show struck the city the pupils went to it; but they were allowed to see only the menagerie, the circus being tabooed by Mr. Stone and Mr. Weed. Both these Superintendents were educated for the ministry and were strict Presbyterians. They were also great Sabbatarians requiring the pupils to attend chapel service twice on the Sabbath, once in the morning and again in the afternoon, and to go to church in the city in the forenoon.

In the fall of 1865, Robert, at the suggestion of P. P. Pratt, applied for admission to the preparatory class of the National Deaf Mute College, now Gallaudet College, which had been opened the year before, and was accepted.

In the fall of 1886, he entered the Freshman class, the other members being William L. Bird, Samuel T. Greene, Louis C. Tuck and Louis A. Houghton; all bright students who had been trained at the High Class of Hartford. This class of five held together and graduated in June, 1870. Mr. Patterson came to the Ohio Institu-

tion in the fall of 1870, and taught until 1890, when he became Principal of the school. Mr. Patterson, upon his return to the Institution in 1870, found the "old house" gone, and a magnificent new one in its place. There was also a new Superintendent in the person of Mr. G. O. Fay, his

old teacher. Instead of eight teachers, all men, as in the old days, there were seventeen, eight men and nine ladies. The attendance had grown from 158 to 312. During the years Mr. Patterson occupied a teacher's desk, over 300 pupils passed through his hands, many of whom are living happy, useful, honorable lives.

On August 19, 1875, in Circleville, Ohio, Mr. Patterson was united in marriage by Dr. G. O. Fay to Miss Rosaltha O. Gildersleeve. Rosa possessed a splendid mental organization, which very early began to manifest itself. She learned to read when very young, and when nine years old had gone through

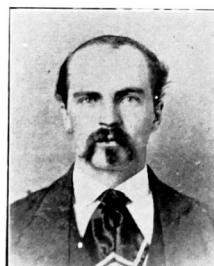
Ray's Arithmetic, Part III, three times. So that when she was attacked by spotted fever in her tenth year, she was as mature mentally as an ordinary child at fourteen. The loss of her hearing was an affliction that she felt very deeply. She was ambitious and strove to excel in school, and her childish heart could not bear the idea of falling behind the class. She at once conceived the idea of making her eyes do the duty of ears. She determined to watch her mother's lips. About this time the mother, in the presence of Rosa, was telling a friend who was visiting the family, about the dreadful affliction that had fallen on their only daughter. When the visitor had gone, Rosa upbraided her mother for telling family secrets abroad. To the great surprise of the mother, the child had understood the whole conversation. Before she left her bed, when she had gained a little strength, she requested her mother to read the questions in geography, and by the time she returned to school she could take the questions from the teacher's lips. Although she was totally deaf, yet in this way, without an expert teacher of the deaf, she became an excellent lip reader. She entered the Institution as a pupil October 13, 1868, and so perfect a record did she make, that.



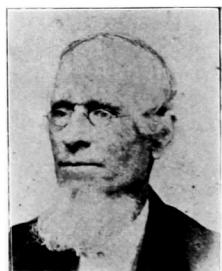
E. P. Caruthers.



John Barrick.



H. H. Hollister



Wm. Willard.*

* See note at end of biography.

although sixteen years old, she was appointed a teacher January 27, 1870. After teaching three years she felt the need of a higher education and resigned and entered Dr. Shepardson's Young Ladies' Seminary at Granville, O., September, 1873. In the class she had no difficulty in keeping up with her mates by watching the lips of her teachers. In the church she was given a front pew from which she watched the face and lips of the pastor, Rev. Mr. Rhodes. He had such an expressive and mobile face that she but little trouble in following him. At her side sat her favorite cousin, Miss Althea B. Jones, afterwards a teacher in the Institution, who, on call, would spell any word she missed or could not make out. After one year's study at the Seminary she found it necessary to return to the Institution to teach in September, 1874. As a teacher she was very successful; and her pure life and cheerful sunshiny presence exerted a most wholesome influence on her pupils.



Aunt Ruth, Nurse.
exerted a most wholesome

Possessing a sweet disposition and rare judgment, she made a model wife and faithful helpmeet for Mr. Patterson, who enjoyed the privilege of her companionship for twenty-one years. Out of this union came five children—three boys and two girls. The oldest child, a bright and beautiful boy, Clifton, early died in October, 1880, at the age of four years. The mother died July 17, 1896, aged 42 years.

On October 21, 1897, Mr. Patterson was married by Rev. Mr. Eagleson, ex-Superintendent of the Institution, to Miss Bertha M. Byers, for five years a valued teacher in the Institution.

In 1880, Mr. Patterson, at the request of Superintendent Charles S. Perry, took charge of the Chronicle, which he has conducted ever since with the exception of five years when Mr. Talbot and Mr. Branson edited it.

After the assassination of James G. Garfield, the deaf of the United States raised a fund and presented a bust of him to Gallaudet College in recognition of the services he had rendered the cause of the higher education of the deaf.

On Presentation Day, in 1883, Mr. Patterson made an address at the college in behalf of the alumni, at the close of which he was honored with the degree of Master of Arts.

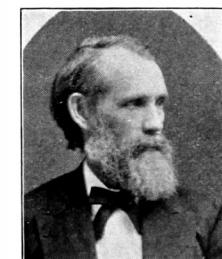
In the summer of 1889, Mr. Patterson was sent by the deaf of Ohio to represent them at the first International Congress of the Deaf in

Paris, France. The other delegates from the United States were one from the District of Columbia, two from Pennsylvania, two from New Jersey, two from New York, one from Connecticut, one from Massachusetts, one from Indiana, two from Illinois, one from Missouri, two from

California and one from Virginia. There were delegates from Ireland, Scotland, England, France, Switzerland, Germany, Austria, Turkey, and Sweden. For ten days these delegates met in convention and discussed matters of general interest to the deaf. The outcome of this was another International Congress at the World's Fair, at which papers of importance bearing on the deaf were presented and discussed.

In 1891, by direction of Superintendent James W. Knott, Mr. Patterson prepared and printed a Course of Study for the Institution, and in 1896, by direction of Superintendent J. W. Jones, he revised and improved it.

NOTE.—All of the portraits in the foregoing article are not of persons belonging to the period covered by the same. Some of them antedate the beginning of Prof. Patterson's student life. The photographs all belong, however, to his private collection, and are reproduced because of the general interest attaching to them. William Willard was a teacher from 1831 to 1841 and afterwards went to Indianapolis, where he founded the Indiana Institution. "Aunt Ruth" was Miss Ruth Talbot, a nurse, endeared to the early pupils during a long period of service. Thomas McIntire was a teacher from 1838 to 1841. He left to become Superintendent of the Tennessee School for the Deaf. He returned to Ohio in 1842, but left again the following year, afterward becoming Superintendent of the Indiana and Western Pennsylvania Schools. The portraits of other persons not mentioned by name in Prof. Patterson's biography are: John Barrick, a student of the '50's, who became an expert wood engraver and has been for many years past a resident of Cincinnati; C. W. Ely, teacher, 1863-70, now Superintendent of the Maryland Institution. Mr. Risling, teacher, 1864-5, who went to New York City and became Principal of the Institution for Improved Instruction of the Deaf, one of the first pure oral schools in this country; Horace Hollister, teacher, 1866-70, and Charles Strong Perry, teacher, 1865-79, and afterward Superintendent for a short period.



Thos. McIntire.

PART IV.

APPENDIX.

THE HOME FOR THE AGED AND INFIRM DEAF.

THE Ohio Home for Aged and Infirm Deaf is a charitable institution which owes its origin to the charitable impulses of the deaf of the State themselves.

The deplorable condition of the deaf who, by reason of the infirmities of age or of accident, are confined in the infirmaries in the various counties of the State, early aroused the sympathies of their more fortunate brethren, but it was not until the reunion of the Alumni of the Institution, in 1892, that anything definite was done looking to their relief. At that time a subscription paper was passed around among the members of the Association and nearly, if not quite, three thousand dollars was subscribed toward the founding of a Home. At the same time a Board of Managers was appointed to take charge of the matter and push it along. The members of this Board were Robert Patterson, President; Robert P. McGregor, Secretary; Thomas McGinness, Treasurer; George Evans, John Barrick, Jacob Showalter, Matt Mullen, and B. O. Sprague.

At the next regular meeting of the Association, in August, 1895, the Board was able to report that they had secured buildings and grounds for the proposed Home in the village of Central College, eleven miles northeast of Columbus. The Association in a body visited the place and inspected the premises, and it was unanimously agreed that they were admirably adapted to the purposes of a Home. The premises consisted of two brick buildings and fifteen acres of land. Later a tract of fifteen acres and a frame cottage were added. The total cost was \$4,300.

The main building contains twenty-two rooms. It is occupied by the Superintendent and Matron and the female inmates. The male inmates are lodged in the cottage and take their meals with the others in the main building. Twenty-six inmates can be accommodated in the main building and ten in the cottage. The old college building, which was erected in 1842, contains twenty-four rooms. It is badly out of repair and is used partly as a storehouse and partly as a barn, but it can be made inhabitable if necessary.

The Home was opened for the reception of inmates with appropriate ceremonies on the 12th of December, 1896, with Mrs. Virginia Neff installed as Matron. The present officers of the Home are Mr. Albert G. Byers, Superintendent, and Mrs. Minnie Z. Byers, Matron. They took charge on the 1st of January.

The Board of Managers includes the following gentlemen: President, Robert Patterson; Secretary, R. P. McGregor; Treasurer, Thomas McGinness; Rev. W. S. Eagleson, George W. Wakefield, Rev. Benj. Talbot, W. H. Zoen, J. B. Showalter, J. W. Jones, W. H. Williams, Gen. George Zeigler, A. H. Schory, H. C. Filler, and Frank Gillespie.

The affairs of the Home are managed directly by an Executive Committee, appointed by the Board, to which they are responsible and report from time to time. This committee is composed of A. H. Schory, Chairman; R. P. McGregor, Secretary; Rev. W. S. Eagleson, Superintendent J. W. Jones, and Principal R. Patterson.

Religious (non-sectarian) services are conducted at the Home every Sunday by the teachers of the Institution and others. The object of the Home is to take care of such of the deaf of the State as are incapacitated, by reason of age or other infirmity, from taking care of themselves; to the end that they may have the comforts of a home, where they can associate with each other, and have the consolation of religious services in their own language of signs, instead of being sent to the county infirmaries. It is strictly non-sectarian. The Home, at this writing, shelters six inmates—one man and five women. One of the latter is blind as well as deaf and dumb.

By an act of the State Legislature, Infirmary Directors are permitted to contract with the Home for the support of deaf inmates of their infirmaries at a cost not exceeding the average per capita cost of supporting the inmates of the respective infirmaries, but it relies chiefly upon the contributions of the charitably inclined for its support and maintenance.

The project of establishing the Home was loftily conceived and has been carried out in a manner that is worthy of the intelligence and the large-heartedness which distinguish that fine organization, the Ohio Alumni Association. The future possibilities for happiness which lie in the physical comforts and the social intercourse of the Home, as the years add to the number who will here find a haven from poverty and misfortune, are past calculation. It is an institution in which the deaf people of the State may well take pride and in which their friends should show a practical interest.

In connection with the charitable and religious work of the deaf in Ohio, prominence is herewith given to one who is eminent in this field of labor, Rev. A. W. Mann. Although not officially associated with the Home, his energies are devoted to every movement having for its object the social and moral welfare of the deaf.

Rev. A. W. Mann was born December 16, 1841, at Pendleton, Ind. At five and one-half years of age scarlet fever deprived him

of hearing. In 1850, he entered the Indiana Institution at Indianapolis, graduating in 1858. In 1867, he became connected with the Michigan Institution as teacher, remaining until 1875, when he became associated with the work of the Protestant Episcopal Church among the graduates of the mid-western schools. He was ordained to the Deaconate by Bishop Bedell on St. Paul's Day, January 25, 1877, at Grace Church, Cleveland. It was the first ordination of the kind west of the Alleghenies, and the second in the history of the Christian church since Apostolic days. He was advanced to the second Order of the Episcopal Ministry,—the priesthood,—by the same Bishop in 1883, in the Church of the Covenant, Philadelphia.

During his ministry, the following missions have been established: St. Agnes, Cleveland; All Saints, Columbus; St. Clements, Dayton; St. Mark's Cincinnati; St. Margaret's Pittsburg; St. Alban's, Indianapolis; Ephphatha, Detroit; St. Bede's Grand Rapids; All Angels, Chicago, and St. Thomas, St. Louis. Prayer book services, with

preaching in the sign language, have been held in many other places besides these named. Hundreds of deaf-mutes and their hearing children have been received into the Episcopal Church by holy baptism.

He has been to Europe twice, 1894 and 1897, to attend conferences of clergy engaged in the same work, and conventions of educators, and a meeting of the British Deaf Mute Association, held respectively in Blackburn (near Liverpool), Glasgow and London. He has held services at missions in Cork, Dublin, Belfast,

(Continued on page 115.)

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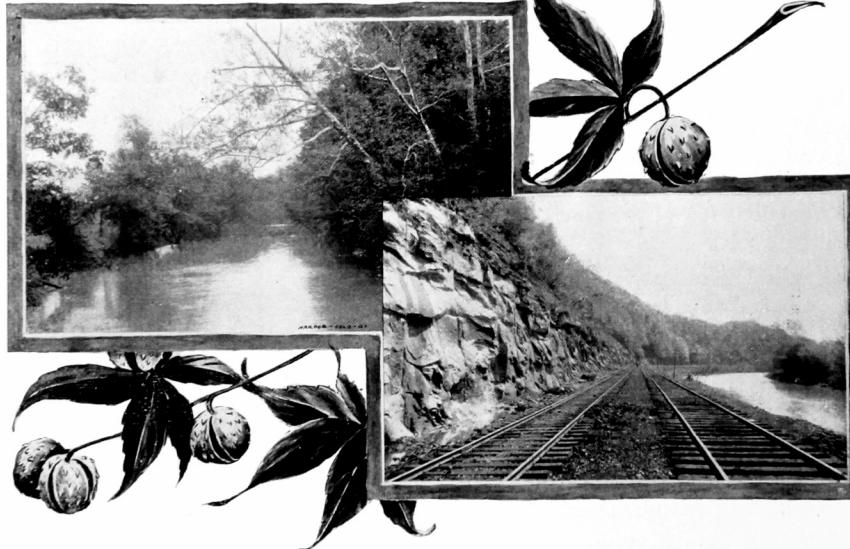
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THE HOME FOR THE AGED AND INFIRM DEAF.

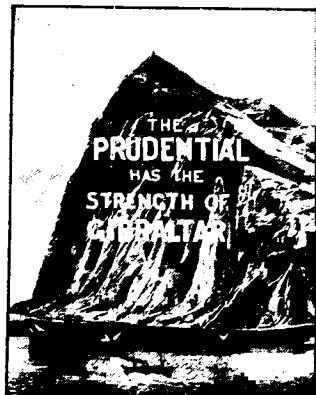
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Ballymena, Glasgow, Blackburn, Liverpool and London. On the Continent his travels have extended as far as Rome, on whose antiquities he has frequently lectured at schools and missions. He has been in nearly forty of the great galleries of Europe, and in upwards of thirty of the noted cathedrals.

At the annual commencement season at the Ohio Institution Rev. Mann delivers the baccalaureate sermon and also preaches there on other occasions. He is held in love and respect for his talents and his devotion. Rev. Mann and his estimable wife make their home at Gambier, Ohio.

THE LADIES' AID SOCIETY FOR THE AGED AND INFIRM DEAF OF COLUMBUS.

THE Ladies' Aid Society of Columbus, which has already done much for the Home for Aged and Infirm Deaf, is the outcome of a happy inspiration. Late in 1893, Mrs. Hester P. McGregor, inspired by the strenuous efforts that the men were making to secure funds for the purchase of the Home, conceived that the ladies should not remain idle. With



MRS. R. P. McGREGOR.

this idea in mind she proposed a fair, to be conducted by the deaf ladies of the city and their hearing friends. At first the proposition met with doubts and discouragement, but by steady persistence these were finally overcome and a fair was inaugurated under the auspices of a few deaf ladies and hearing friends. The deaf ladies all over the State were called upon for contributions,

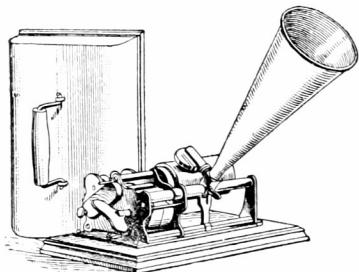
and they responded so liberally that all were both surprised and pleased. The fair was held at Trinity Parish House in December, 1893, and it netted such a round sum as to convince all doubters that when the ladies set about anything they are bound to succeed.

The fair over, the question arose as to what should be done with the money. Help to purchase the Home? No! the men seemed to be doing pretty well in that line and they should be left to finish the work. Help to furnish it? Yes! In what name? Then Mrs. McGregor proposed that the ladies who had been so successful in raising the money should organize themselves into a permanent society and keep on with the good work, and the result was the birth of the Ladies' Aid Society of Columbus. It was organized on the 27th of December, 1893.

The first officers were: President, Mrs. Rosa G. Patterson, Vice President, Miss Bessie Edgar; Secretary, Miss Ella A. Zell; Treasurer, Mrs. H. P. McGregor; Purchasing Committee, Miss Letitia L. Doane and Mrs. Rosaltha A. Stewart.

The Society has fully furnished and equipped five rooms in the Home, viz.: the reception room, dining room, sewing room, two bedrooms, and the kitchen, and it has several hundred dollars in the treasury ready for future necessities.

As a result of the success of this Society two other societies have been organized—one in Dayton and another in Cleveland—which have furnished one room each in the Home. In addition to this the ladies of Bellaire, although not organized, have also furnished a room.

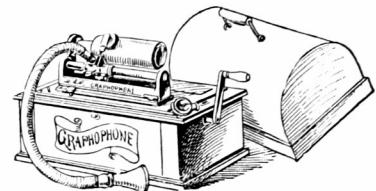


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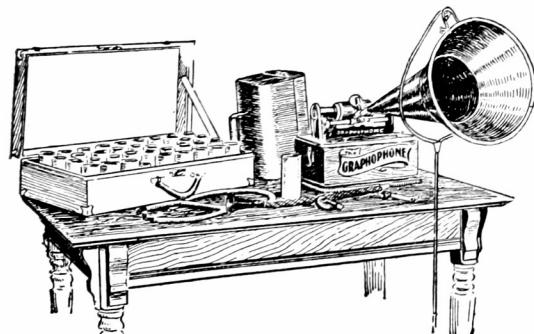
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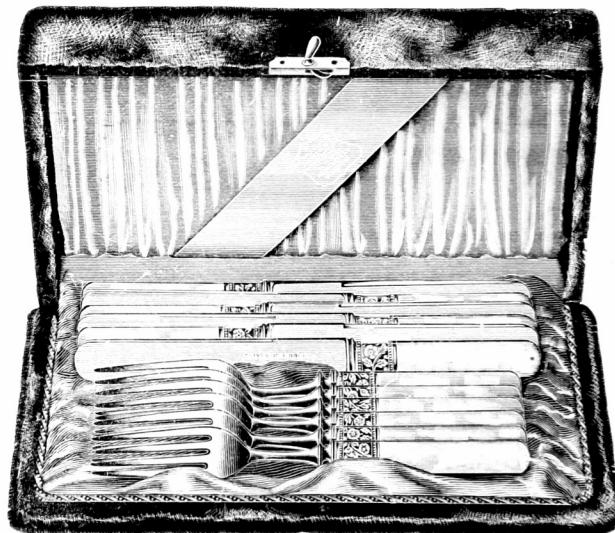
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TOOLS, PAINTS AND VARNISHES.

The present officers of the Society are: President, Mrs. Hester P. McGregor; Vice President, Mrs. Maggie Schwarz; Secretary, Miss Edith Biggam; Treasurer, Mrs. Rosaltha Stewart; Purchasing Committee, Mrs. Ella A. Zell, Mrs. Alice Prouty and Mrs. Eliza Bard.

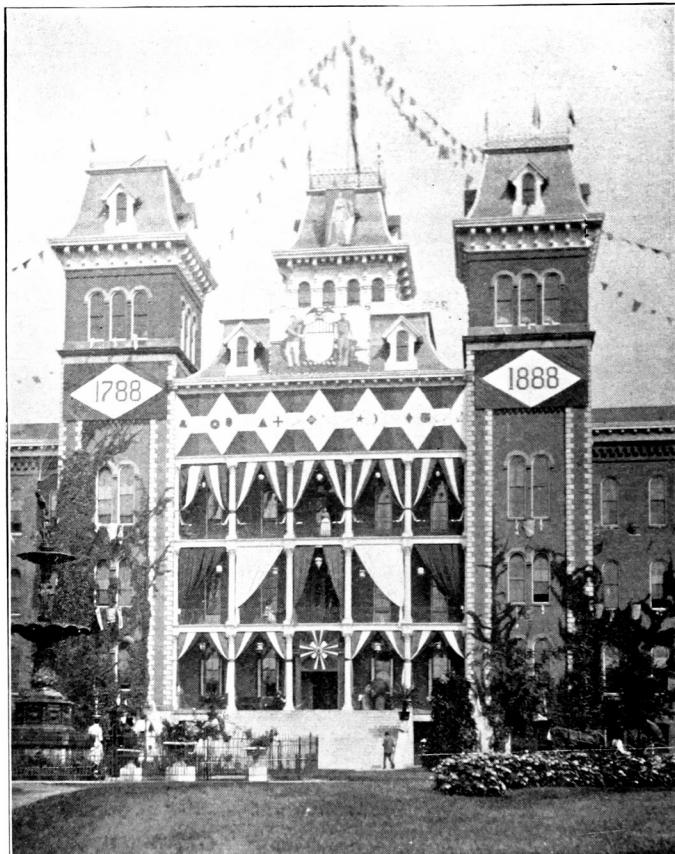
The membership of the Society is composed of two classes—the active and honorary. Only ladies not residing in Columbus are eligible as honorary members. The membership is not confined to the deaf alone as there are hearing members who are just as enthusiastic in the work as the deaf themselves, and they have proved themselves helpful in many ways. They, altogether, compose a band of devoted women engaged in a noble cause. They certainly deserve much credit for what they have already accomplished and they should receive every encouragement to continue in their self-imposed charitable work.

THE OHIO DEAF MUTE ALUMNI ASSOCIATION.

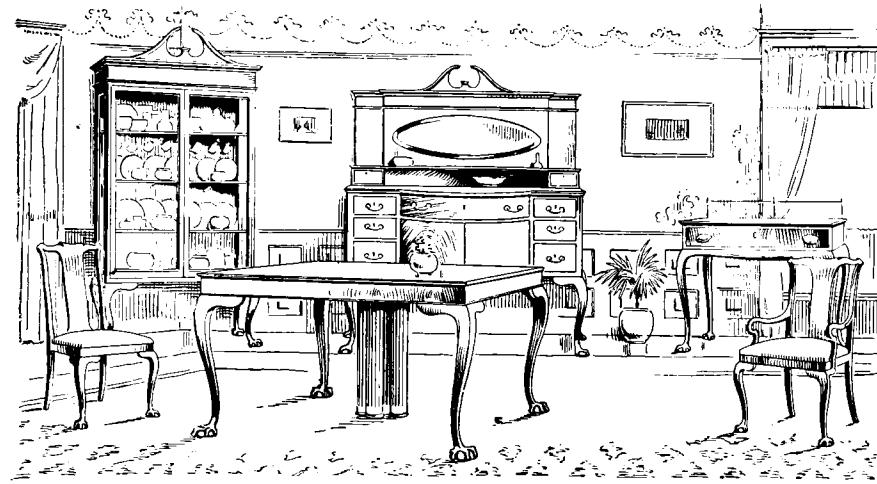
THE Institution was established in 1829, but it was not until twenty-four years later, on the 11th of August, 1853, that the first reunion of the alumni occurred. On that date the former pupils of the school, to the number of about fifty, gathered at the Institution, by invitation of the Trustees, to meet their Superintendent, Horatio N. Hubbel, who had retired in October, 1851, but who still resided in this city. He was presented with a solid silver pitcher and two goblets. On the pitcher was engraved:

"A token of gratitude and respect, presented to Horatio N. Hubbel, Esq., by the deaf and dumb of Ohio. For nearly a quarter of a century they found him an able instructor, a wise counselor, and a faithful friend."

The affair was creditably managed by Messrs. Danford E. Ball, William Willard and Plumb M. Park, and was a memorable occasion to the participants therein. It does not appear that any efforts looking to a permanent organization were made at this



IN GALA ATTIRE—OHIO CENTENNIAL, 1868.



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meeting. The alumni did not come together again until seventeen years later when, on the 30th of August, 1870, they met, by invitation of the Trustees, in the present building, just then completed. The first day's session was given over to congratulatory speeches, addresses of welcome and responses thereto, in which part was taken by such eminent gentlemen as Superintendent Gilbert O. Fay; the Rev. Collins Stone, Principal of the American Asylum at Hartford, Conn.; Hon. Kent Jarvis, President of the Board of Trustees; Rutherford B. Hayes, Governor of Ohio; Harvey P. Peet, L. L. D., of New York; Hon. J. L. Dudley, of Northampton, Mass.; Rev. Dr. Brown, of Pittsburg, Pa.; Rev. Dr. A. G. Byers, and the following deaf teachers from abroad: Mr. Gamage, of New York; Mr. Grow, of Maryland, and Mr. Woodside, of Pennsylvania.

The next day the alumni settled down to the business that had called them together. At 9 o'clock a. m. they were called to order by Mr. Parley P. Pratt. Mr. Robert Patterson was chosen temporary Chairman, and Mr. Robert P. McGregor temporary Secretary. A constitution and by-laws were adopted, permanent officers elected and the Ohio Deaf Mute Alumni Association was launched upon its career of usefulness to the deaf of Ohio.

The first officers were: President, Samuel W. Flenniken; Vice President, Robert Patterson; Secretary, J. D. H. Stewart; Treasurer, Parley P. Pratt. Board of Managers: Plumb M. Park, John E. Townsend, Robert P. McGregor, Ira Crandon, Wesley B. Frazier.

The selection of Samuel W. Flenniken as President was a sentimental one. He was the first pupil of the Institution and it was thought proper that he should be the first President of the Association. His age and unfamiliarity with parliamentary law handicapped him, but he was ably coached by the Vice President and things went along without any hitch.

The object of the Association at this time, according to Article II of the Constitution, was "the promotion of our own improvement by holding stated meetings, and in other ways looking



A GROUP OF CHILDREN ON STEPS.

to that object." In 1895 this article was amended so as to include among the objects "the establishment and maintenance of a Home for the Aged and Infirm Deaf of the State."

At first the meetings were held bi-annually. Later the Constitution was amended to permit them to be held tri-annually. The membership fee was fixed at 25 cents, payable annually. The State was divided into five districts, over each of which a member of the Board of Managers was supposed to have jurisdiction to collect the annual dues of members, but the arrangement proved unsatisfactory and the Board was abolished, its functions being absorbed by an Executive Committee of three members appointed by the President, all of the members of which to be residents of Columbus, thus saving the expense of railroad fares, etc., to meet-

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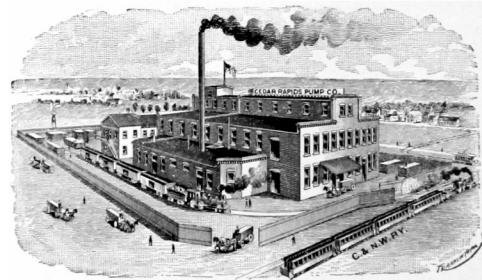
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Grand Opera House.

ings, and facilitating meeting upon an emergency. The second meeting of the Association was held in 1872, the third in 1875, the fourth in 1879, the fifth in 1882, the sixth in 1885, the seventh in 1889, the eighth in 1892, the ninth in 1895. All these have been held at the Institution upon the invitation of the Trustees.

At the third meeting a new feature was introduced. Upon motion of Mr. David H. Carroll, a committee, since known as the Exposition Committee, was appointed "to make arrangements for an exhibition at our next convention, or reunion; the articles exhibited to be manufactured or raised by the exhibitor."

At the fourth meeting of the Association the feature took shape in a small exhibition of the handiwork of the members, and it was continued to be a prominent feature of each subsequent meeting. Premiums are offered for the best exhibits in various departments, and much goodnatured rivalry exists among the members. This feature has been productive of so much good, both as a stimulus to the members and as a proof of what the deaf are capable of in the various departments of Art, Agriculture, Mechanics, etc., that it has become permanent and has been borrowed by other associations of like character in other States.

The first Exposition Committee included: David H. Carroll, Chairman; Amos Eldridge, Emory Sharp, Mrs. R. Patterson and Miss Belinda Maginnis. To these belong the credit of successfully inaugurating this commendable feature of the meetings of the Association. With the advent of the exposition the membership fee was changed from 25 cents per annum to \$1.25 at each meeting, but later it was reduced to \$1.00.

The relations between the Association and the officers of the Institution have always been of the most cordial and affectionate character. This was exemplified when the Trustees of the Institution, in order to help the Association, decreed that no one attending the meetings of the Association should be accorded the hospitalities of the Institution unless he or she should become a member of the Association. The result is that every alumnus that attends these meetings at once enrolls himself as a member.



and this Association claims the largest membership of any like association in the country. The attendance has steadily increased at each successive meeting—beginning with 143 at the first meeting it reached the number of 220 at the ninth. With the increase in membership and consequent accumulation of a surplus in the treasury, before the inauguration of the Home movement, the question arose: What to do with the surplus? A constantly growing surplus in the treasury of any society, unless it is appropriated to some definite object, is a standing menace to its existence. The cupidity of unscrupulous members is aroused and they scheme to get control of the organization and the money and final wreck is the result. Recognizing this danger it was proposed that the surplus be appropriated to ornamenting the Institution with the portraits of former Superintendents and others connected with the education of the deaf. Following out this suggestion at various meetings the portraits (in oil) of Horatio N. Hubbell, the first Superintendent; Rev. J. Addison Cary, the second Superintendent; Rev. Collins Stone, the third Superintendent; Laurent Clerc, the first deaf teacher of the deaf in this

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185 South High Street.

country, and Samuel W. Flenniken, the first pupil of the Institution, have been presented to the Institution by the Association as a slight recognition of the debt due to the same by the members of the Association. They have cost all the way from fifty to one hundred dollars each, and they now adorn the visitors' reception room.

In 1885 the Association was incorporated under the laws of the State. Through the efforts of the Association large sums were raised toward erecting a monument in Hartford perpetuating the memory of Laurent Clerc, the first deaf instructor of the deaf in this country, and toward setting up a bronze statue of the Dr. Thomas Gallaudet, the pioneer in the instruction of the deaf in the United States, in Washington, D. C.

The Association owns thirty acres of real estate on which are located three buildings which are used for the purposes of a Home for its aged and infirm members and others of the deaf of the State who are unable to maintain themselves. (See history of the Home in another part of this work.) In this respect it is far ahead of any association of the deaf in this country.

The officers of the Association from 1870 to 1898 have been:

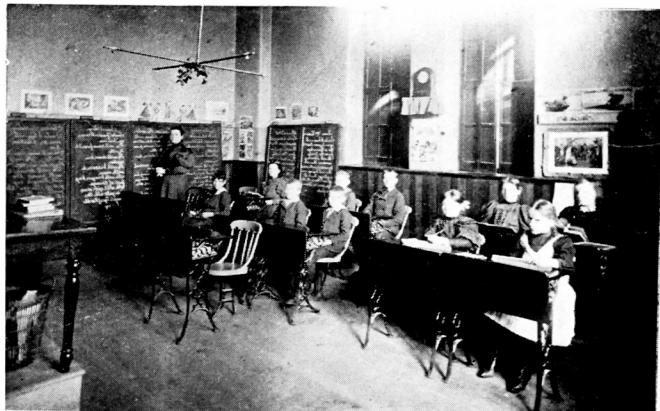
Presidents—Samuel W. Flenniken, Robert Patterson (twice), David H. Carroll, Robert P. McGregor (twice), Edward J. Scott, Albert H. Schory, Augustus B. Greener.

Vice Presidents—Robert Patterson, J. D. H. Stewart, Amos Eldridge, Samuel Freeman, J. W. Struble, J. E. Townsend, John Barrack, Charles W. Charles, Collins Sawhill.

Recording Secretaries—J. D. H. Stewart, Robert P. McGregor (twice), J. W. Struble, Augustus B. Greener, Lester D. Waite, C. W. Charles, Edward H. McIlvain, F. B. Showalter.

Corresponding Secretaries—Plumb M. Park (twice), Albert H. Schory, Augustus B. Greener (twice), Edward J. Scott, Charles W. Charles.

Treasurers—Parley P. Pratt, Ira Crandon (seven times), Albert H. Schory.



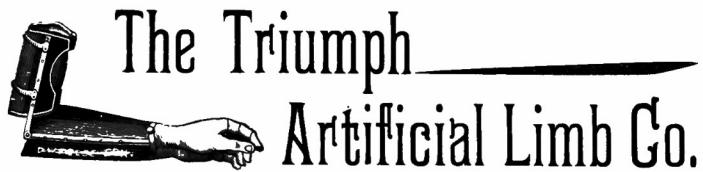
A SCHOOLROOM SCENE.

GENERAL FACTS CONCERNING THE INSTITUTION.

BUILDINGS AND DEPARTMENTS.

The following comprehensive description is always incorporated in the annual reports of the Institution:

The building, nominally one, really consists of eight, suitably connected, and was erected at a cost of \$650,000. It is built of brick, and is elaborately trimmed with stone. The roofing is of slate, the cornice of galvanized iron, and the balconies, pillars, railing and floor of iron. The number of bricks required was 8,000,000; the roof cornice is 3,800 feet in length; the gas pipe measures two miles; the interior walls and ceilings have a surface of twelve acres, and the floor a surface of four acres. The windows number 800. The front building, 270 feet in length, is surrounded by seven towers, the center one being 115 feet high, the two at its sides 105 feet, and the four at the corners 97 feet. The center tower has been finished to the top, and from it, ascending by a spiral staircase, visitors have a magnificent view of the city. This front building is divided by a hall ten feet wide, running its entire length, upon every story, each story above the basement being fifteen feet high. The use of this building is for offices, library, hospitals, parlors, sewing and store rooms and chambers occupied by officers and employes. Attached to the front



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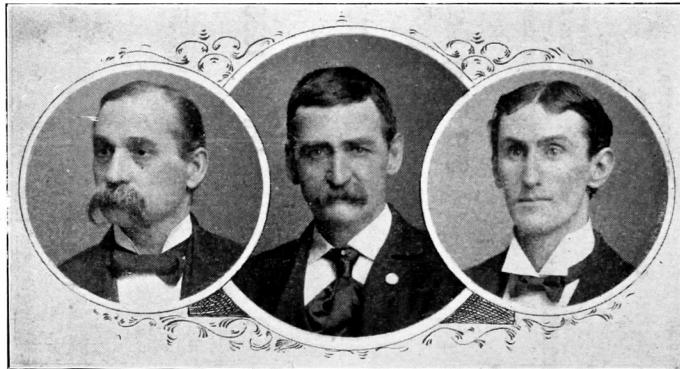
Special attention given to
Recutting Old' Files.

COLUMBUS, O.

building are three wings, running north. The central wing, 145 by 40 feet, is occupied by the kitchen and adjacent storerooms, the dining room and the chapel 23 feet in height. The two exterior wings extend north 115 feet, affording a hall the entire length, and adjacent rooms for baggage, clothing, washing, bathing and water closets. Attached to these exterior wings, and extending at right angles to them, 110 feet east and west, are two wings 40 feet wide, called the boys' and girls' wings. The first story is used as a play room. Three upper stories are sitting and sleeping rooms. These side wings return by corridors to the central wing, which continues by the bakery and storerooms in the basement, and by corridors in every story to the school building in the rear. This building, 115 by 55 feet, is three stories high and contains twenty-five school rooms. Still further to the rear is a building 100 feet square, from the corner of which rises the ventilating shaft, 115 high. The building contains the boilers, engines and pumps used for heating the main building and for supplying every part with water. A few yards west of this is a two-story brick building, 55 by 25 feet, containing the machinery and appliances of the laundry. At the extreme right of the grounds is the stable. Between it and the boys' wing is the bindery, which is 130 by 35 feet. North of this is the industrial building and ice house, 375 by 22 feet, in size, containing a carpenter shop, shoe shop, tailor shop, printing office and fire department. On the left of the girls' wing is the conservatory, a beautiful structure, filled with flowers and rare plants.

To the above description a more extended mention of some of the features of the building may be given. Interest centers in the engineers' department, which furnishes power and heat to all parts of the Institution. The engine house is 600 feet from the front of the main structure, the connecting pipes for steam and water being laid in an underground passage which has a maximum height of six feet. The department is equipped with a large engine of modern type and a battery of six boilers. An average of nine tons of coal per day the year round is consumed, from fifteen to eighteen tons being necessary in zero weather. There is a storage capacity adjoining the boiler room of 2,000 tons of coal. Water for the boilers and for cooking and drinking purposes is supplied from a well upon the grounds. It is forced to all parts of the buildings. By a system recently put into operation the pressure and volume can be increased so as to render efficient service in case of fire.

The department is in charge of Gustavus S. Grate, a skilled engineer and machinist, who is the inventor of several economical devices in connection with his work. He supervises all the plumbing, and attached



JEREMIAH BARD.

GUSTAVUS S. GRATE.

JOHN H. WILSON.

ENGINEER AND ASSISTANTS.

to the engine room has a shop equipped with machinery for making repairs.

Mr. Grate was born in Franklinton (Columbus), in 1842, and started to learn engineering at the age of 18 years. He served in three regiments during the Rebellion, the period of his enlistment dating from September, 1861, to June, 1865. For a short portion of the time he had charge of government machine shops at Nashville. He has worked at engineering most of his life, running a locomotive for a period in the sixties. He has filled his present responsible position for over six years. Mr. Grate is a married man and has a family of four children.

Jeremiah Bard, assistant engineer, was born in Ashland County, O., December 13, 1843. He enlisted as a soldier in 1862 as a member of Co. A, McLaughlin's Squadron, Ohio Cavalry. He was made a prisoner of war in Stoneman's raid in 1864, and spent four months at Andersonville and Florence. Mr. Bard came to the Institution in 1893. His family consists of a wife and two children.

Engineer Grate's other assistant is John H. Wilson. He was born in East Liverpool, O., in 1869, and has followed the occupation of engineering for a number of years. He worked first in some of the big pot-

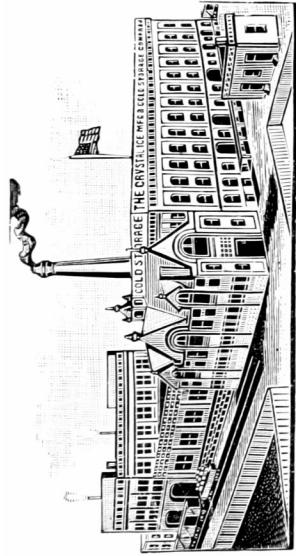
OFFICERS.

LORENZO D. HAGERTY, President. **THIS FACTORY BUILT IN 1891.**
CHAS. WHEALEN, Vice President.
WM. BOTT, Secretary.
JNO. T. BARLOW, Treasurer.

DIRECTORS,

LORENZO D. HAGERTY.
CHAS. WHEALEN.
WM. KIEFABER.
JOHN T. BARLOW.
WM. BOTT.
C. J. MAHONEY, General Manager.

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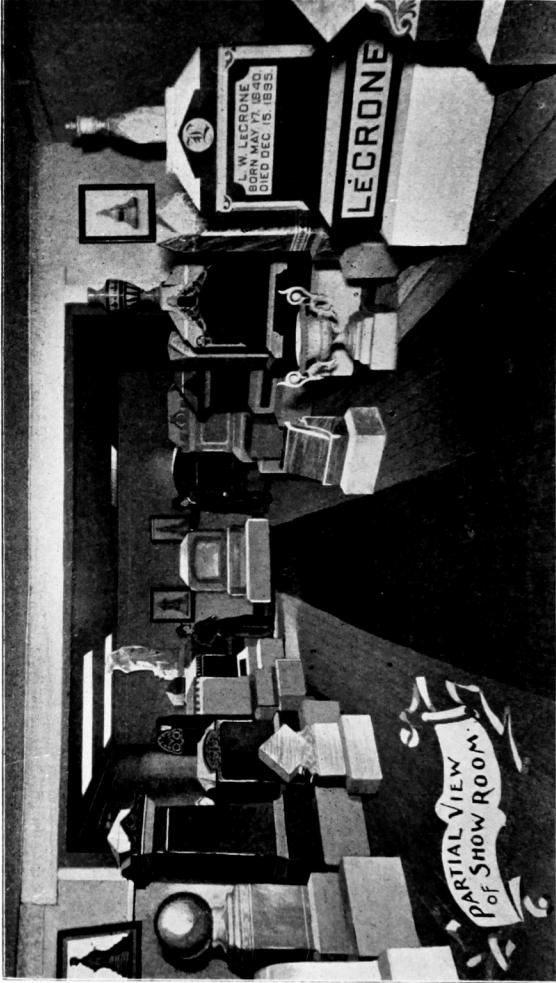
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DESIGNING AND BUILDING OF ARTISTIC MEMORIALS,
FRONT AND STATE STREETS, COLUMBUS, OHIO.**

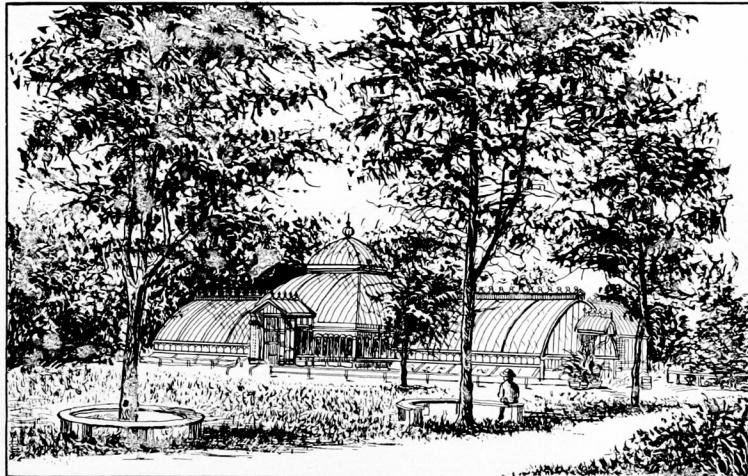
teries of his native city and was afterwards an engineer on one of the steamboats on the Ohio river, running between Pittsburg and Cincinnati. Mr. Wilson entered the service of the Institution in 1895. He is unmarried.

One of the attractions of the Institution is the Russell Conservatory. It consists of 5,000 feet of glass. In one department is the palms, embracing many rare and beautiful varieties. Another is devoted to primroses, cinerarias, azaleas and plants of like order, and still others to crysanthemums, lilies and different varieties of bulbs. The rose house is a favorite compartment. They are grown largely for cut flowers,

in this position was an incentive for him to embark in business. In conjunction with the late M. C. Lilley, Superintendent at the State Bindery, he organized the Franklin Park Floral Co. some years ago and has met with great success. The concern is located on Fair avenue, near the public grounds after which it is named and over which Mr. Knopf also has charge. It enjoys a large and fashionable patronage.

Attached to the Institution is an engine house, equipped with apparatus. The latter is operated by pupils, one of whom contributes the following creditable article:

"The Fire Brigade is one of the most interesting attractions on the



THE RUSSELL CONSERVATORY.

which go to the hospitals, the school rooms and the dining rooms. Roses and carnations are also given to the pupils on social and holiday occasions. The conservatory is under charge of W. H. Schwartz, who is also the landscape gardener. The beautiful appearance of the lawn in summer makes it the admiration of all visitors. It is one of the most attractive spots in the city. Mr. Schwartz has filled his present position for nine years.

Albert Knopf, well known as the landscape gardener at Franklin Park, was formerly florist at the Institution. The reputation he gained

Institution grounds, whenever the fire laddies are out for practice. Over seven years ago there was a real organization, the boys having their apartments in the hose-cart house, and when called would slide down the pole and away to the fire. They were supplied with a complete outfit for a modern fire brigade. But for the past several years all has been neglected, and there has been no practice till within the last year, when some of the athletes, finding nothing to do to kill time, took it into their heads to practice once in a while. They made repeated attempts to shorten the time when taking a run from the department



FRANK S. FOX, A. M.
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Lecturer, and Institute Instructor.
WRITE FOR TERMS AND DATES.

Gold Medal, Boston, 1889,
Photographers' Association of
America.

Highest Award,
World's Fair, Chicago,
1893.

Grand Prize, Chicago, 1893,
Photographers' Association of
America.

Gold Medal, 1893,
Photographers' Association of
Ohio.

Gold Medal, St. Louis, 1894,
Photographers' Association of
America.

Highest Award,
Photographers' Association of
Ohio, 1895.

THE CAPITOL SCHOOL OF ORATORY AND MUSIC

is designed as a Conservatory of Speech and Musical Arts. It is situated in the Y. M. C. A. Building, and is the only school of its kind in Columbus that has a complete course of study, and gives diplomas. The Principals have had more than fifteen years of experience in teaching and school work. In the School of Oratory special attention is given to Elocution, Oratory and Dramatic Work, special training for the Pulpit and the Platform; also in Physical Culture; the Cure of Hoarseness, Sore Throat and Stammering; Gesture Study, Literature and Shakespeare.

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Special attention is given to Voice, Harmony, Rudimental, Chorus Work, Directing, and Musical Composition. In the Instrumental Work, careful attention is given to the Piano, Organ, Violin and Stringed Instruments; also the Cornet and Band Instruments. No teacher is retained who does not have recognized ability as an artist.

THERE ARE TEN COURSES IN ALL TO SELECT FROM.

The methods of work have been endorsed by some of the best scholars in the country. The training is a course of development. The "Old School Methods of Oratory" are taught.

CATALOGUE FREE ON APPLICATION.

In 1896 and 1897 eight States and Canada were represented in the school.



PROF. S. G. SMITH,
Principal of Music School, Institute Instructor,
Convention Director, Author
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— THE OLD RELIABLE —
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STATE AND HIGH STREETS.

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The Grand Prize Awarded to us for Germany.

house to the laundry, and succeeded in accomplishing it in from two to three minutes' time. Several times last year the Superintendent built bonfires, unknown to anyone, and then summoned the fire department. Some were in one place and some in another, but as soon as the word 'Fire' was given, out they were at their posts ready for duty, and to the fire as soon as any other brigade. In one instance the Superintendent had a bonfire built in one of the courts, while the pupils were all studying, and then gave a general alarm. Some hearing gentlemen seeing the flames, called out the city fire department, but when they arrived, the



WILLIAM H. SCHWARTZ, Florist.

silent firemen had a hearty laugh. It did not seem to please the chief of the city department, however.

"Robert Holmes acted as captain last year, and Morse Albert as messenger. They are both skilful athletes, as well as the others. At any rate it is a pleasant sight to see the hose-cart flying through the Institution grounds with the enthusiastic youths pulling with all their might."

The Institution has a modern laundry, in which both washing and ironing is largely done by machinery. The following report for one

week gives an idea of the vast amount of labor involved in cleansing the linen of such an establishment: The "Family"—Sheets 88, pillow cases 181, spreads 13, table cloths 25, napkins 201, towels 326. Pupils—Sheets 709, pillow cases 671, spreads 3, table cloths 41, napkins 959, towels 658. Mrs. Jane Gamlin is forewoman of the laundry. Her force consists of one man and five girls.

ATHLETICS.

The school has no gymnasium, except some simple apparatus on the boys playground. Nevertheless it has always kept well to the front in athletics and manly sports. Its record in base ball is well known, and of late it has shown great prowess on the gridiron. On this point a competent authority writes:

"Our Institution has now been playing the Rugby style of game for seven years, and in that time, although there have been some alterations in the rules from those originally adopted, the sport has steadily increased in popularity. The Institution enjoys the distinction of being the second institution in this city to introduce this game. The credit of establishing a foot ball team known as Independents, afterwards changed to Alerts, is largely due to the efforts of Mr. F. C. Smileau, then a pupil and the leading spirit in sports, with the aid of Mr. William H. Zorn, a teacher, who had some foot ball experience on the gridiron while a student at the Gallaudet College in Washington, D. C. To effect the organization Mr. Zorn was appointed manager and Mr. Smileau captain, and they then went to work. This took place in October, 1891; but few games were played owing to the fact that foot ball was not popular at that time. The first foot ball season of 1891 conclusively showed that the game is manly and civilized though not free from objectionable features. Ever since that time it has become the most valuable and attractive autumn sport at the Institution.

"The season of 1897, which has just closed, will be a memorable one in foot ball annals. The Alerts have succeeded very well in upholding the honor of the Institution, and besides, in scoring against every team they met. They have defeated several teams that outweighed the former by 25 to 35 pounds. The fact caused a well known coach to remark that the Alerts could beat any team of the same weight in this State. Captain M. Albert is greatly complimented on his great work as captain of the team and his cut was printed in a leading daily newspaper. Just before the close of the season the Institution boasted of having five teams, including the Alerts. Next in importance to the Alerts are the Junior Alerts, and the Hoys, named after our great base ball player, William E. Hoy."

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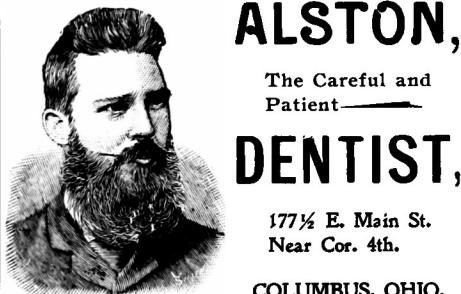
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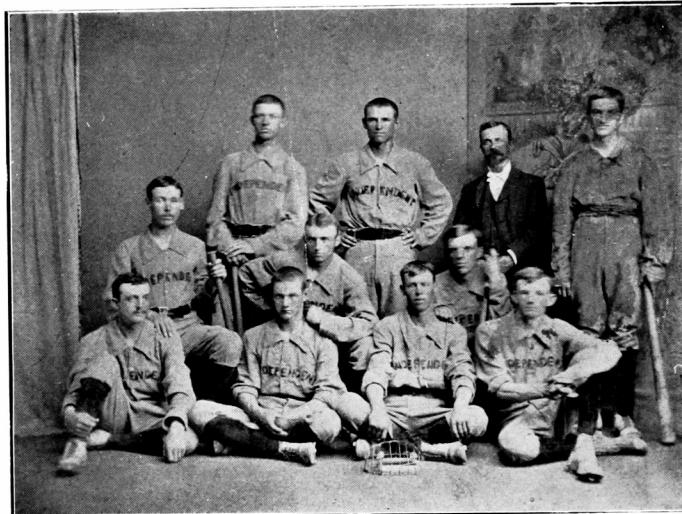
Specialty of Bedding PLANTS,

BEST AND CHEAPEST IN
THE CITY.

The picture of the famous "Independent" base ball club of 1879 is reproduced from an original photograph owned by Mr. P. P. Pratt, the organizer and manager, now of Flint, Mich. Mr. Pratt kindly contributes to the Souvenir an account of the achievements of that organization. He writes:

"During the superintendence of Mr. G. W. Weed and Mr. C. S. Perry I took lessons in the base ball games with a nine called Stars, in vacations. Among the players were James A. Williams, Mr. Little, Mr. Dunn, Loofbourne, Towne, Donaldson and others. Then I introduced the games to the pupils. We always had lots of games with the city nines. When our old friend, Mr. G. O. Fay, was Superintendent, he took active interest in the national game and did much to encourage the boys. The U. S. Barracks, Ohio State University, and Capital University were our old rivals for some years.

"In 1879 our boys began talking about a tour to the cities in several States, and asked me to be their manager. I at once put the boys in active practice and corresponded with many managers in the several States. Some answered favorably and some were afraid to give us a game. They thought we could not play on account of our deafness. In June, 1879, we opened the game with the 'Champions' of Springfield, Ohio, and beat them 6 to 0. Previously they won a 6 to 5 game from the Chicago Club. We went to Cincinnati and won a 1 to 0 game, and also won the next, but lost the last game. We then took the train to Cleveland, riding all night, and won an 8 to 1 game from the Forest City Club. We went to Buffalo for three games, but our opponents backed out, so we went right to Rochester, Syracuse, Mexico, Utica, Albany, Troy and Hudson. The Troys beat us 2 to 0 in twelve innings. We won three straight games from the Syracuse Stars. We went to New York City to play with the Jersey City Club, for three games, but they backed out. We had intended to go to Baltimore, Philadelphia, Washington and Pittsburg, but we found it impossible to keep the boys in good condition. Some were badly disabled with sprains and hurts. Remember, none of the boys ever wore a mitten in all games, so we agreed to come home for a good rest. During the tour I received many offers for games without guarantees, but declined to accept them for we were two strong for these amateur clubs. We came home at midnight and were surprised to learn that the U. S. Barracks Band had intended to meet us at the depot, but they were not notified of our coming. In a few weeks the boys wrote me to make another tour, and we met at Akron and lost the game to the Akron. We next went to Cleveland and won the game. We played in Elyria, Norwalk, Findlay, Cincinnati, Cambridge, Ind., and Louisville.



THE INDEPENDENTS OF 1879.

We won the majority of the games. The Louisville Eclipses were generous and gave us the whole gate receipts for two games. We won three straight games from the Cincinnati Stars, and their manager told me that our boys were hoggish. Then we broke for home. I think the boys won 44 and lost 7 games on the first tour. Most of the nines were professionals. I had a diary and a large lot of clippings, which have become lost. You cannot imagine how much the papers praised our boys. We traveled over 3,500 miles and were absent from home from June till September. Our boys played for glory, as well as to show the people that we were as good players as hearing ones. Some of them afterward went into the American Association, notably Mr. Dundon and Mr. Ryn. Dundon made a big record as pitcher. Ryn was a natural hitter. Most of the boys could catch hot balls with one hand. They never used a mitten in all the games. Ike Sawhill had a very sharp eye on fouls. Many people believed that he was not deaf. Dundon pitched in some 60 games without being out of condition. Captain Leib was a first class



SAMUEL MOON, President.

C. A. HUGGINS, Secretary.

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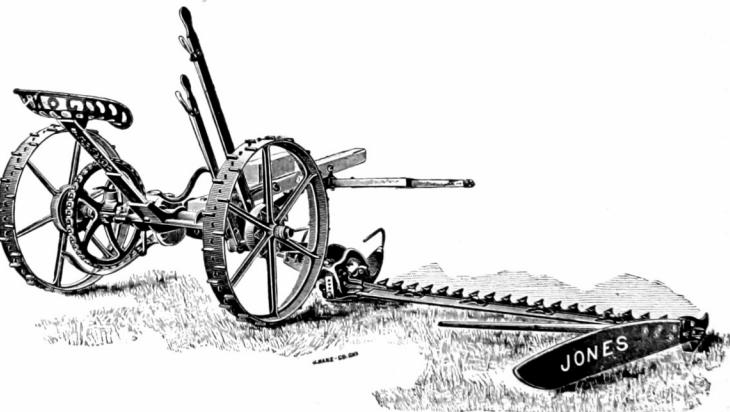
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coacher, as well as skilful in hitting. Mr. Hay was a member of the club, but we did not take him on the tour on account of his size and youth. Mr. James A. Williams kindly assisted the boys with his personal suggestions in various ways."

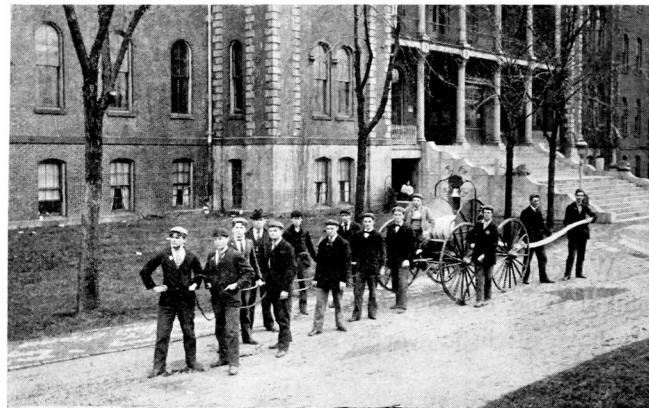
As commodious and splendid as their accommodations were thought to be, the School has now outgrown them. They are insufficient to care for all who seek admission. Judged by modern ideas the buildings lacks many comforts and conveniences. Many of the school rooms in addition to being overcrowded are lacking in light and ventilation. Relief must soon come in one or two forms—the erection of additional buildings on the present grounds or the removal to an entirely new site. The Institution authorities are agitating the latter project and have a location already selected in one of the beautiful suburbs of Columbus.

EX-PUPILS IN ACTIVE LIFE.

In a resume of the work of the Institution prepared by Principal Patterson, in 1893, it was shown that the total number of pupils registered from the opening of the school up to that date to be 2,523.

A table compiled from the reports of the Alumni Association gave a partial list of occupations of former pupils, as follows:

OCCUPATIONS.—Abstracter of title, 1; agent, 1; assistant undertaker, 1; baker, 1; barbers, 2; base ball players (professional), 5; beltmaker, 1; blacksmiths, 2; boilermakers, 3; bookbinders, 17; bookholder, 1; book-keeper, 1; brewers, 2; bricklayer, 1; brickmakers, 2; broommaker, 1; cabinet makers, 4; car builders, 4; card writer, 1; carpenters, 11; carriage painters, 2; car painters, 1; cigarmakers, 6; cloakmaker, 1; clerks, 9; coal oil dealer, 1; compositor and pressman, 1; compositors, 62; cooper and boat builder, 1; deputy recorder, 1; domestics, 10; draughtsman, 1; dressmakers, 14; drivers, 3; editors, 3; engravers, 3; farmers, 76; farmers and shoemakers, 2; farmer and compositor, 1; farmer and harnessmakers, 2; farm-hands, 76; farm-hand; broommaker and shoemaker, 1; fireman (city fire department), 1; foremen of printing offices, 5; foremen of shoe shops, 6; foundryman, 1; furniture varnisher, 1; furriers, 2; gardener, 1; gold rouger, (watch factory), 1; glassworker, 1; grocers, 2; gunsmiths, 2; hard-wood finishers, 2; harnessmakers, 10; harness shop owners, 4; horse dealers, 1; housekeepers, 7; house painter, 1; iron-heater, 1; iron piler, 1; iron steel workers, 2; knitter, 1; laborers, 29; lasters, 3; lastmakers, 2; lime deliverer, 1; laundryman, 1; machinists, 6; manufacturer, 1; marble polishers, 4; miller, 1; millman, 1; miners, 3; moulder, 7; nailmaker, 1; nail sorter, 1; nail cutter, 1; oil pumper, 1; pad worker, 1; painters, 4;



THE FIRE BRIGADE.

pantsmaker, —; paperfolders, —; papermakers, 2; papermill packer, 1; peddlers, 5; photographer, 1; plasterer, 1; porters, 2; portrait painters, 2; postmaster, 1; pressmen, 2; principal, 1; publishers, 3; railroad foreman, 1; reedworker, 1; saloon-keeper, 1; salve-makers, 2; sausage-maker, 1; saw mill and farm-hand, 1; seamstresses, 3; ship builder, 1; shoe factory hands, 27; shoemakers, 31; shoe shop owners, 14; shoe-case makers, 1; soapmaker, 1; stationary engineers, 3; stonemasons, 3; strawpressers, 2; sugarmaker, 1; tailoresses, 9; teachers, 25; teachers and principals, 3; teacher, founder of a school and principal, 1; tailors, 6; teachers and housewives, 8; teachers and fruit-growers, 3; teachers and farmers, 4; teacher and peddler, 1; teacher and editor, 1; teacher and laborer, 1; time-keeper, 1; tinnery, 4; trunkmaker, 1; wagonmaker, 1; waiter, 1; woodcarvers, 2.

THE PRINTING OFFICE GHOST.

There are a number of old-time anecdotes connected with the Institution printing office, which its graduates never tire of telling. Among them is given the following ghost story, as related by Mr. Clarence Charles, the present foreman:

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In the winter of the school year 1881-1882, Foreman Scott, with Matt Mullen, Ed. Dundon and Dill Ellis, conspired to play a joke on a few friends whom they would invite to pass a Saturday evening in the printing office, then located in the west upper room of the bindery building. Accordingly the time appointed saw Messrs. Scott, Dundon, McGinness, Joseph Leib, Albert Dewland and Henry J. Swords gathered around a

party went to investigate, it was again found locked. This gave rise to the discussion of the possibility of a ghost in the building. They all said they did not believe in ghosts; that they could walk up to one, and could go through a cemetery at night without fear. At this juncture the door was seen to open slowly wider and wider, when lo! a ghost entered the room, and with outstretched arms, advanced slowly toward the



OHIO PUPILS AT GALLAUDET COLLEGE.

table near the big stove for a social game of cards. About eleven o'clock they heard some noise and then noticed that the door opening into the shoe shop opened a little and then shut again. Not a little surprised at it, Mr. McGinness went and tried it, but found it locked. He went back to the table and said the whole thing must have been in their imaginations. Presently the door opened a little again, but when one of the

party at the table. They all sat speechless and pale, and gazed at one another, not knowing what to do. Suddenly the reports from a revolver in the hands of Ed. Dundon broke the stillness of the room. But the ghost hardly paused in its advance; slowly and slowly it moved forward, unharmed. Then it dawned upon the party that this ghost was possibly an exception to their belief, and acting upon it, they made a bolt for the

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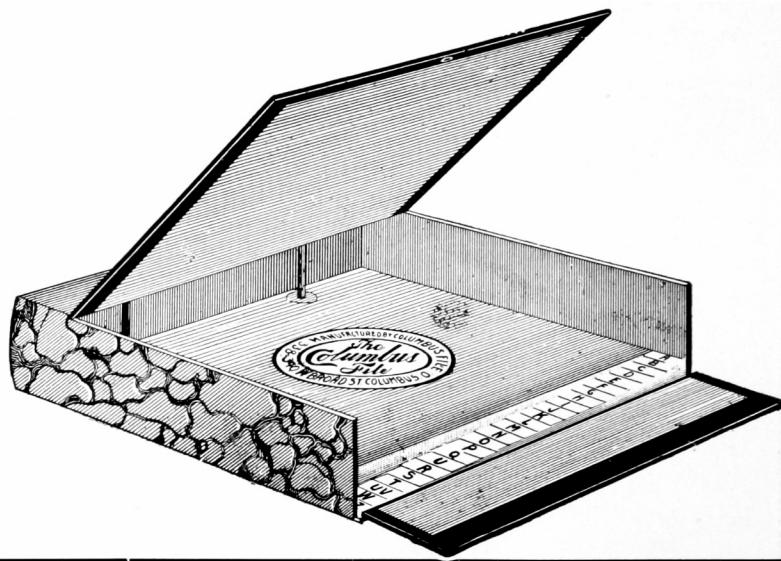
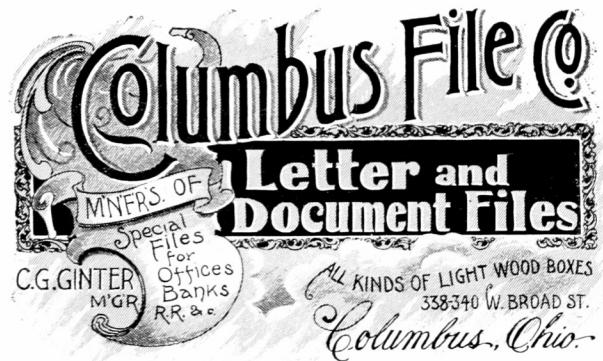
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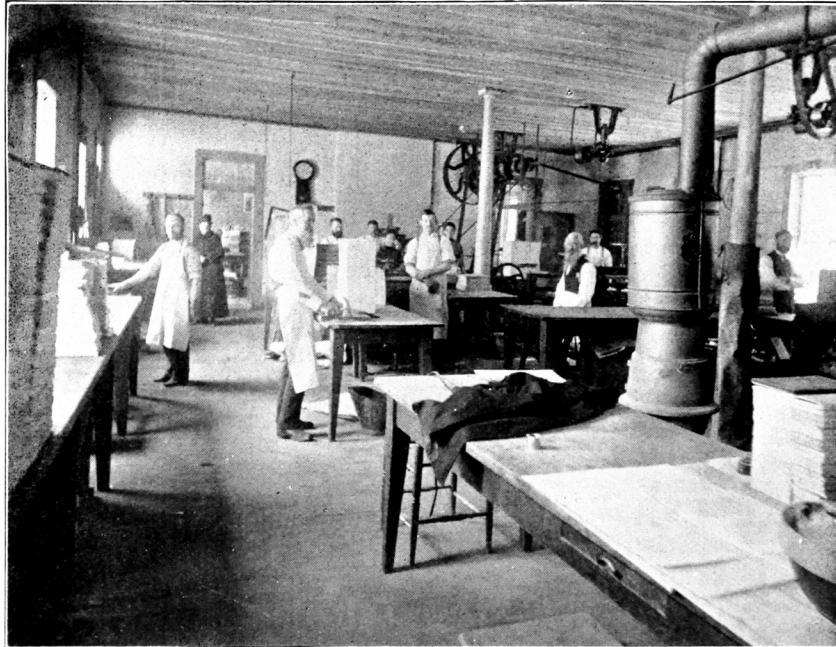
TELEPHONE 1441.

COLUMBUS, OHIO.

door leading to the stairway. The ascent down the stairway was made in a remarkably short time, Mr. Swords, who was leading, hopping on one foot over two or three steps at a time. It is said that some of them did not stop in their flight until they had reached their homes. Over

AN EX-PUPIL'S EXPERIENCE IN MAGIC.

The following little reminiscence of the practice of the "black art" at the Institution is given by Preston L. Stevenson, of Findlay, Ohio, the well-known amateur magician:



A ROOM IN THE BINDERY.

their breakfast cups, the next morning, the pupils were regaled with the while story. It was said that Mr. Scott met the ghost just outside the building, shook hands with it and found its hand cold.

The truth was that the ghost was none other than Mr. Mullen himself.

At an early age, when at a social party in the girls' playroom at school came, four cork balls at first invisible, appeared at the finger ends of one of the guests (not a conjurer). They then passed through two plates, under the table into a spectator's pocket, and finally emerged, to the general delight, from the nose of a young looker-on. It was the first



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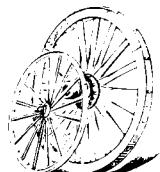
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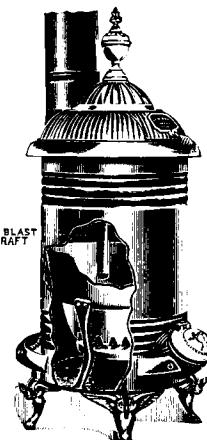
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HORSESHOEING.

time I had ever witnessed such a sight. I was stupefied, astounded. I was thirsty for knowledge in magic.

In winter at school, some of us pupils were called by Superintendent G. O. Fay to see the magical performance of the celebrated Signor Blitz, and afterward of Prof. Pray, a juggler. I also visited some magical shows in halls and store rooms in Columbus, O. They planted the germs that was to produce the future magician, for from that period my mind was bent on the study and practice of magic. I persevered and

scientific fact brought to my notice. The mute's long practice in training the eye to read the rapid motion of the fingers in spelling words, rendered it almost impossible for me to deceive them. It is an old saying, especially with magicians, that the hand is quicker than the eyesight, but in this case it was demonstrated that the eyesight was quicker than the hand, a fact, I believe not generally known. I improved the first opportunity that presented itself of testing my skill, taking a coin from my pocket to pay a peanut peddler (a mute) after buying some



THE SEWING ROOM.

afterwards gave an enjoyable magical entertainment and laughable "Punch and Judy Show" to the pupils at school, which they enjoyed and on which they flattered me. After I graduated, I presented a series of exhibitions in magic at the country school houses and halls in Hardin, Fayette and other counties. It was considered a good programme and every trick was well performed and gave universal satisfaction. I had good audiences everywhere.

An incident which occurred during my visit at the reunion of the alumni of the Institution of August, 1885, reminded me of an interesting

peanuts, I apparently handed it to him, but the blank expression in his face convinced me that he did not know where it had disappeared to. I then extracted the coin from his hair, again handing it to him, but it again disappeared. I drew it this time from the elbow of my arm, noticing that he marvelled more and more. It needed not that expression of surprise on his face to tell me that I had completely fooled him, that my hand was quicker than his eye, and also the eyes of the lookers-on. I gave the magical exhibition to the members of the reunion and their friends on the same evening.

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ANDERSON DEAF MUTE CLUB.



EMBLEM.

The Anderson Deaf Mute Club of Cincinnati had its first beginning as far back as 1879. It was named in honor of Nicholas Longworth Anderson, a friend and benefactor of the deaf. It was known as the Anderson Deaf Mute Society and continued under that name until 1893, when it absorbed a rival organization known as the Queen City Silent Club, the latter portion of the name being changed in the interest of harmony. In October, 1896, it was incorporated under the laws of Ohio by Louis J.

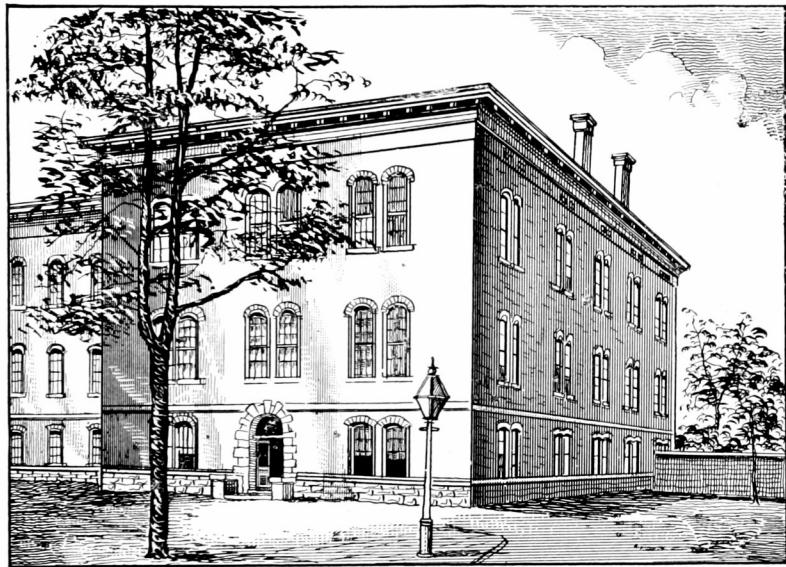
Bacheberle, Wiltshire Oxby, John H. Bov, Alfred A. Bierlein, and Bert C. Wortman.

The club has quarters at Twelfth and Race streets, consisting of three rooms, including one for billiards and pool, one for cards and other games and a reading room with a library attached. Its membership comprises twenty-five young men. It holds a business meeting on the first Saturday of each month, the evening of that date being known as "Ladies' Night." The rooms are open every afternoon and evening, for the accommodation of members and visitors. It ranks among the best organizations of the kind in the country, and has received commendable notice from the press. The objects of the organization are mutual improvement and social enjoyment. The club emblem is reproduced above.

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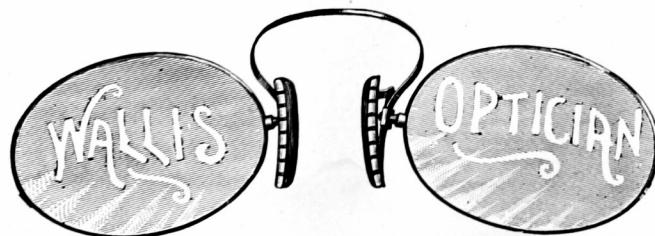


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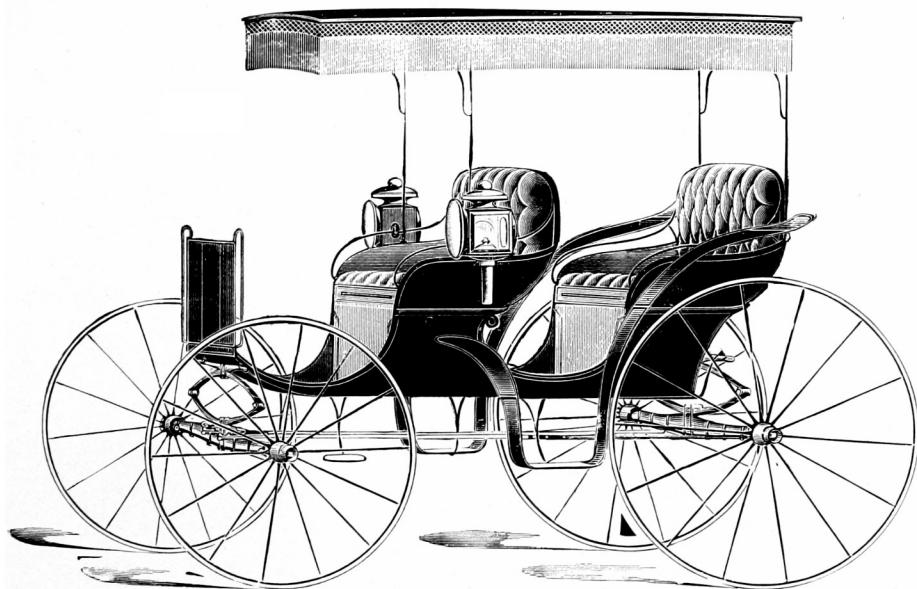
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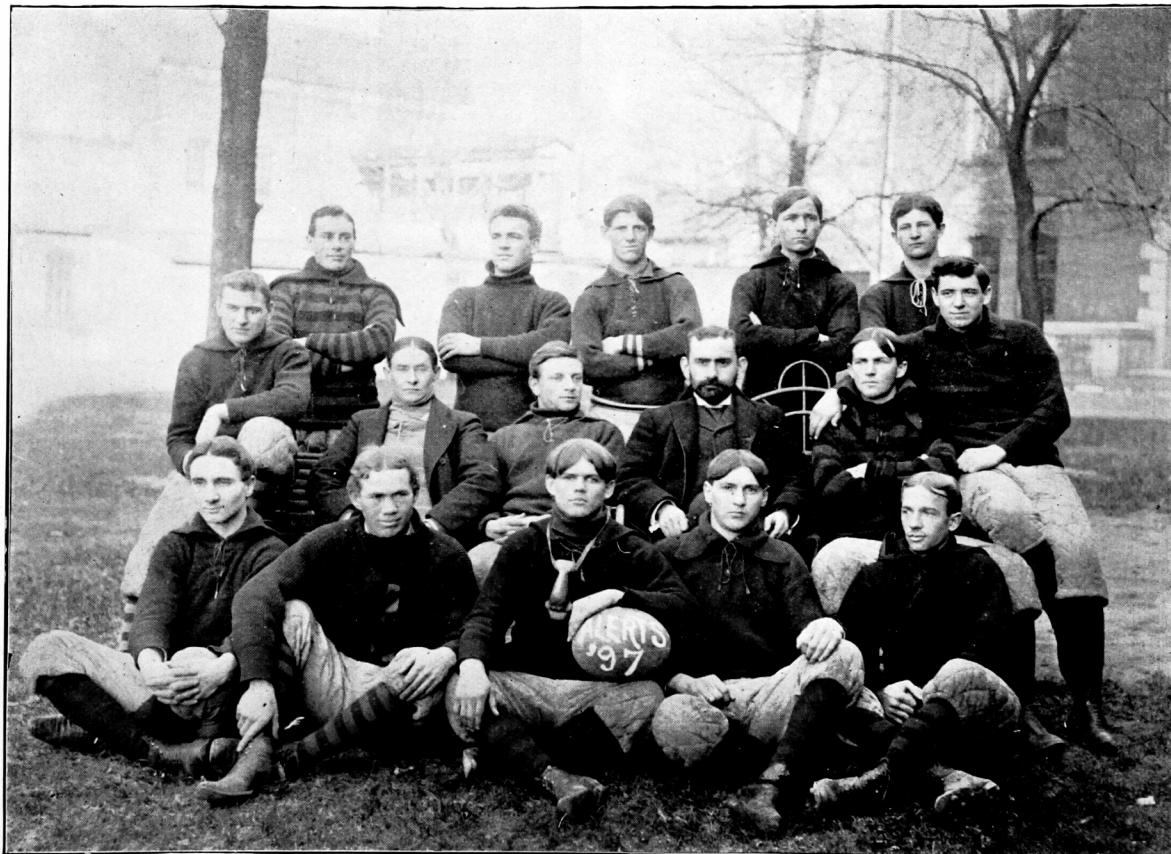
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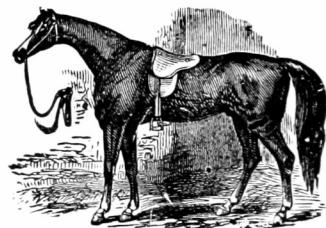
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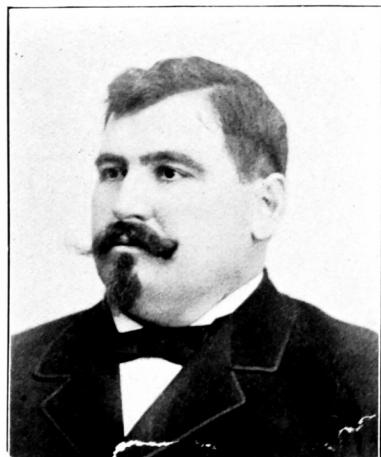
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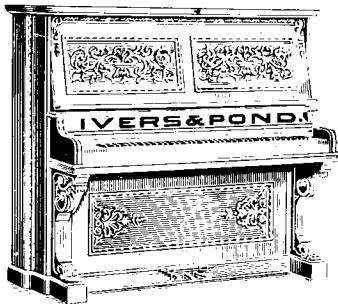
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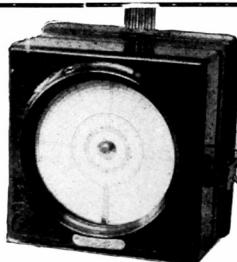
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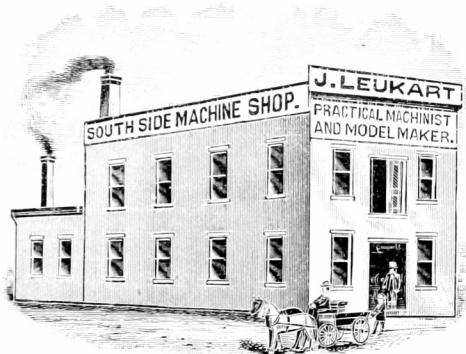
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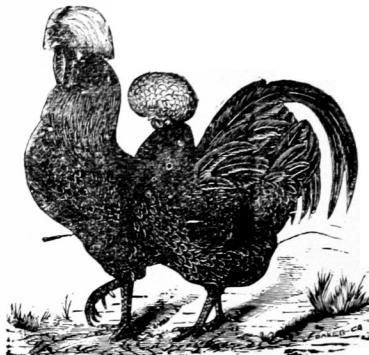
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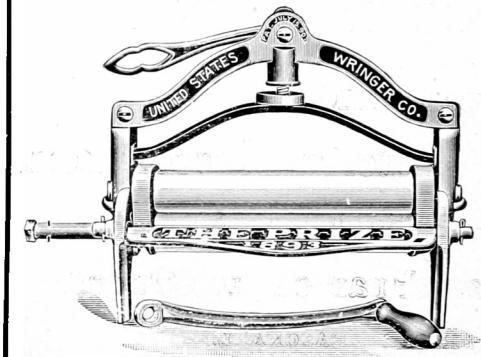
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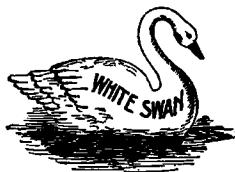
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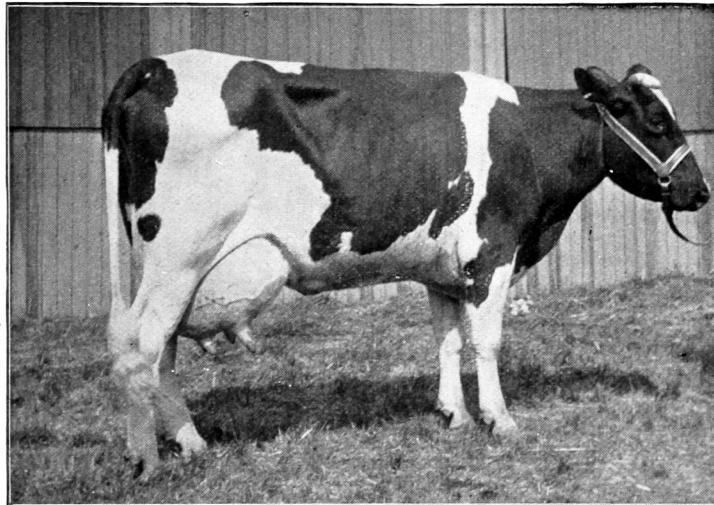
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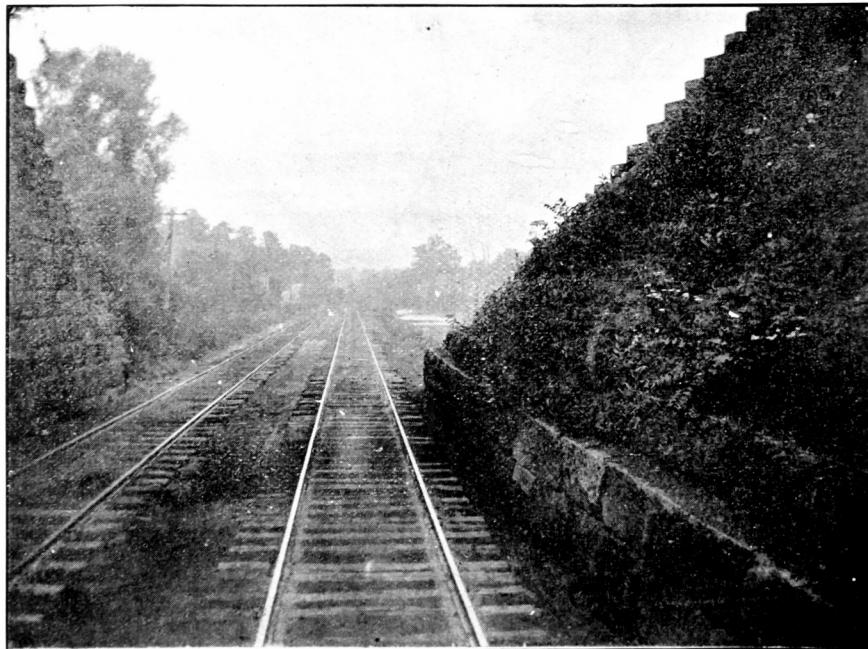
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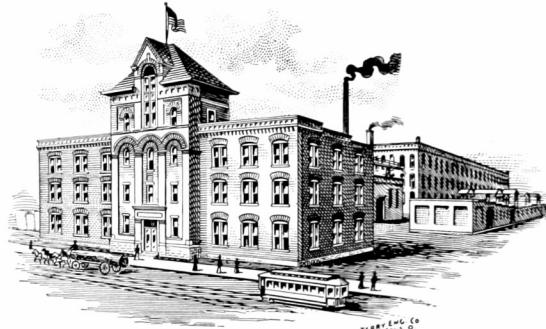
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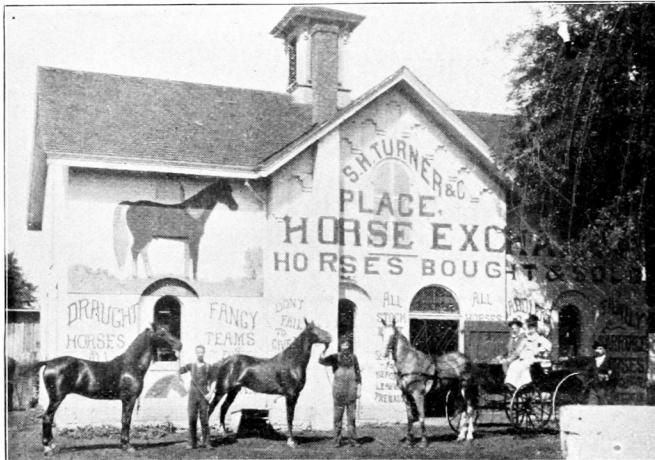
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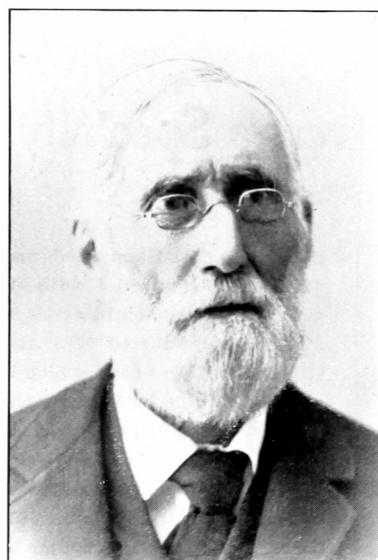
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ERRATA.

In the biography of Samuel Wilson Flenniken, on page 27, the place of his residence at the time of his death should read "West Jefferson, O.," instead of "Jeffersonville." Additional facts concerning Flenniken have been furnished as follows: Mr. Flenniken's father was Judge Samuel L. Flenniken of the Circuit Court. He owned 800 acres of land a short distance northeast of Columbus, near what is now known as Sellsville, and was the father of nine children. Samuel was six feet and two inches tall. His farm near West Jefferson consisted of 69 acres. For many years he was a member of the First Presbyterian Church of Columbus.

Since the biography of Jesse D. Stewart, on page 79, was put in type, he has changed his residence from Byersville to Roseville.

The "Graduation Day Scene," on page 47; "In Gala Attire—Ohio Centennial, 1888," and a number of other scenes about the Institution are from excellent photographs taken by Prof. R. P. McGregor. The first named has been erroneously credited to another.

*PHOTOS IN THIS BOOK BY BAKER.
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